The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 5. 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Original Blaine and Logan Paper of the Northwest.

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Chicago Weekly Tribune, Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen: Inclosed please find ten dollars ($10.00) for which send to me at this office one hundred copies of the Campaign Weekly Tribune. Resp'ly yours,
DUDLEY W. ADAMS,
Prest. Blaine and Logan Club.

PROPHETSTOWN, Ill., Aug. 28, 1884.
The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill.:
Gents: Inclosed please find postal note for $5.00 for which please send to my address forty-five copies of the Campaign Weekly as per your advertisement. Yours truly,
S. G. BALDWIN,
Prophetstown, Whiteside Co., Ill.

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Gents: Inclosed please find ten dollars ($10.00) for which send to my address until after Presidential election one hundted (100) copies of the Chicago Weekly Tribune. Very resp'y,
D. I. BROWN, P. M.

ADA, O., Aug. 29, 1884.
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L. W. CAMPBELL.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Aug. 30, 1884.
Manager Tribune:
Inclosed find draft for $16.00, and one hundred campaign subscribers. Yours truly,
(100 names inclosed.) AL SWALM.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 1, 1884.
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Inclosed find draft for $20.00, also 120 names and their post office address, to each of whom please mail the Campaign Tribune according to your latest terms. Please acknowledge receipt of same to my address. Yours truly,
J. H. GAFF.

WHAT CHEER, Ia., Sept. 2, 1884.
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Gents: Inclosed please find $10.00 for which please send me 100 copies of your weekly issue for ten weeks. Yours truly,
C. E. BRAINARD, Ass't P. M.

AMBOY, Ill., Aug. 28, 1884.
Chicago Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill.:
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J. E. LEWIS.
P. S.—We want Campaign Weeklies, 45 copies as per advertisement.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 28, 1884.
Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.:
Dear Sir: In your issue of August 27 you announce rates for your Weekly to one address, 100 copies $10.00 for the campaign. Please forward 100 copies to me, commencing with the 27th if you can. Yours truly,
J. A. AYERS.

MARENGO, Ill., Sept. 1, 1884.
The Tribune Company, Chicago:
Inclosed find draft for $5.00 for which send me 45 copies of the Weekly Tribune, as advertised, until the close of the Presidential election. Send copies as far back as you can and oblige. Yours truly,
R. M. PATRICK,
Pres't Blaine and Logan Club.

WAVERLY, Ia., Aug. 29, 1884.
Tribune Company;
Gentlemen: Inclosed find draft on Chicago, $10.00, to pay for 100 copies Weekly Campaign Tribune. Address Pres't Blaine and Logan Club, Waverly, Bremer Co., Ia.
Yours, A. J. TAMER,
Ch. Ex. Com.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 2, 1884.
The Tribune Company, Chicago:
Gentlemen: Inclosed you will find bank draft for $5.00 for which you will please send the Weekly Tribune for the campaign, 45 copies, commencing with your issue of August 28th. You will please have the bill made out in name of the Blaine and Logan Club, and marked received payment from Edgar Twining, and forward to me and oblige. Yours truly,
EDGAR TWINING.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 1, 1884.
Chicago Tribune Company:
Inclosed you will find $10.00 and the names of 60 residents of this county, to whom you will send the Weekly Tribune during the campaign, as per your advertised offer,
Yours, &c., H. M. OREN,
Secretary Rep. County Committee.

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To the Policy-Holders and Other Creditors of the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill.:
You are hereby notified that by a decree entered on the 8th day of August, 1884, in the case of Samuel D. Ward, Receiver of the above-named company, against John V. Farwell and others in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, you are required to prove your claims against said company before Henry Waller, Esquire, Master in Chancery, 24 Reaper Block, Chicago, within nine months from the said 8th day of August, 1884, or you will be barred from sharing in the distribution of the assets of said company.
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1 Chickering Square, 6 oct.	70
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1 Dunham Square, 7 oct.	125
1 Light & Co. Square, 7⅓ oct	160
1 Hallet & Cumston Square, 7 oct.	165
1 Weber Upright, 7 oct.	225
1 Simpson & Co., 7⅓ oct.	235
1 Mathushek, 7 oct.	250
1 Decker Bros., 7⅓ oct.	275
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Show by far the Largest Stock of
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And Night-Shirts to be found in the West. These goods are all of their own make, and are offered at very attractive prices.

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A full assortment of the leading brands of imported and domestic Champagnes now in stock and offered to dealers and others at lowest possible prices by the case.
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MILWAUKEE.

The Crossing Accident.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The bodies of Prosper Humbert and James R. Fisher, who were killed by the cars yesterday afternoon, are at the morgue. Humbert, who resided near Caldwell's Prairie, was one of the largest breeders of blooded sheep in the State. He owned 200 acres of land, well stocked with valuable sheep, and was reputed to be worth $20,000. Fisher lived at Caldwell's Prairie for many years and accumulated a fortune by sheep-breeding. He sold out his business two years ago and went to live at Southfield, Mich. He was 50 years of age and unmarried. Mr. Fisher arrived in Milwaukee yesterday morning on his way to Caldwell's Prairie to visit friends and relatives. He met Mr. Humbert at the Layton House shortly before the accident, and accepted an invitation to ride to his destination, the former having come to the city with a load of produce Tuesday and was returning with a load of coal. The crossing where the accident occurred is at the foot of two hills, and has long been considered a dangerous place. The track east of the crossing can be seen only a short distance, and, it is said, it is almost impossible to check a heavily-laden wagon going down-hill. Coroner Fricke impaneled a jury today. The jurors visited the scene of the accident at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Allegations of Fraud.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—There are some rather sensational developments in the suit of the Filer & Stowell Company against Henry Sohns. Sohns is the inventor of a furnace, and has been figuring in the courts considerably recently. A number of months ago he was sued by the Filer & Stowell Company for a small balance, and was defeated. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the matter is now pending. Tomorrow morning the plaintiffs will move to dismiss his appeal on the ground that his undertaking an appeal is fraudulent. The motion papers have already been filed, and some startling disclosures are made by them.

LYNCH LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—Henry Zorgowinski, the Hungarian who stabbed his daughter-in-law Monday night and then attempted to kill himself, was hanged to a tree this morning by a party of masked Hungarians. The excitement is intense. It is the first lynching that has taken place in the county.

SECRETARY FOLGER DEAD

Sudden Demise of the Head of the Treasury Department at Geneva, N. Y.

His Last Days Filled with Suffering—Sorrowing Townsmen and Friends.

Action Taken at Washington—The Secretary's Record as a Public Man.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

MR. FOLGER'S SUDDEN DEATH—HIS ILLNESS.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The death of Secretary Charles J. Folger at his home on Main street, in this village, at 4:55 this afternoon was a great shock to the people here. He came home from Washington two weeks ago, prostrated in body. His friends at once noticed his greatly-altered physical appearance, which showed overwork. His face was haggard and careworn, and his eyes sunken. For two days the Secretary was confined to his room, and there was fear that he would not survive. The following Saturday, however, he was able to ride out. For four days he enjoyed short rides each day with his physician or nurse, and hopes were entertained that he would be able to return to Washington. A week ago, however, he suffered a relapse and was once more confined to his room. His physician, Dr. Smith, then became more alarmed and saw that unless unusual care and attention was given the patient he certainly could live but a few days. His breathing became hourly more labored, and he could not be allowed to recline at length for fear death would instantly occur. His heart beat very feebly, and at times it seemed as though it had stopped altogether. Stimulants were resorted to to keep up his blood circulation. The Secretary spoke very hopefully of his recovery in a few weeks, and his excellent spirits inspired those about his chair, in which he was compelled to sit, with the hope that perhaps he would survive. Last Monday his symptoms were very unfavorable, and from that time until his death Dr. Smith was almost constantly with the Secretary. Physically, he grew weaker each day, but his mind remained perfectly clear. He spoke several times indirectly of death, but never directly. Notwithstanding the advice of his physicians to the contrary, he insisted on having all letters and messages from Washington brought to him and he dictated answers to each of them. Yesterday afternoon he had another hemorrhage and rapidly lost strength after that. Last evening he had quite a long sleep but was wakeful later in the night owing to the pain at his heart and trouble in breathing.

This morning he showed evidence of rapid decline and the physicians saw that death would ensue during the next twelve hours. He, however, did not seem to realize that death was so near. A bundle of letters arrived from Washington and he insisted upon knowing their contents, but none of them demanded answers. He partook of slight nourishment during the morning. At noon a steady decline set in, but his mind remained cool and calm. He asked that Dr. Foster be called from Clifton Springs to see him and that his sister be also called from Canandiagua. Early in the afternoon to Capt. Joseph Lewis, an old friend, he spoke feebly but at some length concerning certain private money matters in the Geneva bank and asked that they be attended to at once.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

At a little after 4 o'clock he asked if it was not about time for Dr. Foster, and a little later said: "My eyes are growing dim; I cannot see," and at the same time he asked for more stimulants. These were his last words. His mind was perfectly clear up to 4:40, when he became unconscious and leaned forward in his easy-chair. Stimulants were administered, but it was impossible to revive him. At this moment Dr. Foster arrived, but the Secretary was too near death to recognize him. He gasped for a few minutes, and died at 4:45.

The Secretary leaves three children, Charles, who is at Alexandria, Va., and two daughters, Susan and Jennie, who are in the Adriondacks. The Secretary steadily refused to have any of these apprised of his condition. He will be buried in Geneva Cemetery by the side of his wife, who died seven years ago.

FURTHER DETAILS.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Secretary Folger died at 4:55 this afternoon. The only persons present were Mrs. Hart, his deceased wife's sister; Dr. Knapp, his family physician; Dr. A. B. Smith, and his colored servant James. Dr. Smith and Capt. J. S. Lewis had left him but a few minutes previously. Dr. Henry Foster, who has been here two or three times as consulting physician arrived on the 4:45 train and was conveyed to the Folger mansion by Dr. Smith. Mrs. Ernst, the Secretary's sister, arrived by the same train. After the three last named had entered the dying man gasped twice or thrice, and all was over.

The Secretary returned for the last time to Geneva Wednesday evening, the 20th ult. He called his family physician the next morning, who gives the following diagnosis of the case: Great feebleness of the heart's action; congestion of the middle lobe of the right lung, and capillary congestion of the bronchial tubes; torpor of the liver; albuminous discharge of urine, showing disease of the kidneys. The doctor was informed that the Secretary had had hemorrhage of the lungs three times of late, before his return. The first was while out yachting with friends at New York, on which occasion he discharged about a pint of blood. Secretary Folger rode out daily until and including the 29th ult., since which time he kept his room, but did not wholly abandon official work. He continued to answer important letters and telegrams up to yesterday, and seemed reluctant to give up; yet he was by no means unconscious of his critical condition. He intrusted to his personal friend, Capt. Lewis, final messages to his family, and other directions of a confidential nature. Within a few minutes after the Secretary expired telegrams announcing the sad event were dispatched to President Arthur at Newport, Assistant-Treasurer Coon, Frank Sperry, his private secretary; the Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Assistant Treasurer at New York, and Judge Andrews of Syracuse. General gloom pervades the people of Geneva over this sudden removal of their beloved townsman, and men of all parties and all conditions in life alike join in expressions of sorrow.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE NEWS RECEIVED WITH MORE SORROW THAN SURPRISE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The announcement of the death of Judge Folger was received in a private dispatch to Acting-Secretary Coon about 6 o'clock this evening. It stated merely that Judge Folger died at 5 o'clock. The announcement was not an entire surprise for the reason that, notwithstanding the newspaper announcements that Judge Folger was rapidly improving, it was known at the Treasury that within the last two or three days he had taken to his bed, and that his condition was regarded as very unsatisfactory. His disease here is understood to have been fatty degeneration of the heart. At times within the last year he has suffered greatly, and it was some time before he fully understood the nature of his malady. It may be doubted if he ever did. The only physician who attended him here was Dr. Cole, a homeopath, who, some months since, removed to New York City, and who made visits to Judge Folger here once or twice a week, when occasion required. Judge Folger talked very little about the nature of his ailment, but in a general way it was known that his health had been failing almost continually since he entered the Treasury Department. He first injured his health by excessive and conscientious application to the duties of his office. The next great shock to his system was disappointment at his defeat for Governor of New York. How very great a shock that was it will perhaps never be known. Judge Folger entered upon the duties of his great office here with an unusual degree of enthusiasm for a man of his years. It was unfortunate for him that he brought with him the judicial and not the executive faculty. He treated every case as a judicial one, found it necessary to hear all sides of even the most petty question, and his conclusions, couched in a terse, quaint, vigorous old-style English, were generally just. He came back here a month ago determined again to dispose of the vast accumulated business before him, but in a few days his strength failed, and he was compelled to go to the home from which he was never to return.

The bureau officials decided to close and drape the Treasury tomorrow. By a strange fatality, upon sending for the decorator who always drapes the public buildings it was found that he, too, was dead.

Judge Folger's death has produced genuine sorrow throughout the city. The news did not reach here until after the department had closed. At the meeting of the bureau officials this evening the manifestations of grief were most earnest and sincere. Judge Folger was always extremely kind and considerate to all about him. He had endeavored to conduct the Treasury upon strict civil-service principles. He had made no removals except for cause. He has made most of his appointments on the basis of promotions for merit. All the working force of the Treasury became attached to him, and his loss will be regretted from the humblest charwoman to the highest bureau officer.

MEETING OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

At a meeting in the Assistant Secretary's office at half-past 8 o'clock this evening there were present Mr. Coon, who presided; Controller Lawrence, Commissioner Johnson, Treasurer Wyman, Commissioner Evans, Fourth Auditor Beardsly; Supervising Architect Bell; Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats; Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; Mr. Alexander, Fifth Auditor, and Judge Crowell, Acting Sixth Auditor; Mr. Coon, on calling the meeting to order, announced the death of Secretary Folger, and stated that he had called the officials together to advise with him as to the proper action to be taken. In the absence of the President, an executive order to close the department could not be had, and he was doubtful of his authority to close it informally, even for a day. He said if there were no legal obstacles in the way he would close the department tomorrow and also the day of the funeral.

Judge Lawrence, the First Controller, Judge Johnson, the Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Alexander, Fifth Auditor, gave it as their opinion that the acting Secretary had the authority to close the department informally. Mr. Coon, after hearing from these advisors, announced that he would issue an order closing the department tomorrow informally, and stated that he had already ordered the draping of the building. He afterwards informed a reporter that when the department is informally closed all mail and express matter is received as usual, but that nothing is sent out from the department, and nothing goes on record as having been done that day. He said that the relations of the Treasury Department with the business of the world were such that it was important that it should be closed as seldom as possible. He thought that by direction of the President the Sub-Treasuries and outside bureaus of the department would be closed for a couple of hours at least the day of the Secretary's funeral.

THE ACTING SECRETARY.

Mr. Coon, as soon as he received the news of the death of the Secretary, notified the Postmaster-General who is the only Cabinet officer in the city, and both sent telegrams to the President informing the latter that they had received the news of the death of Mr. Folger. Assistant Secretary French of the Treasury has been in Europe for some time, and is now on his way home. His absence leaves Mr. Coon the only Assistant Secretary here, and he has been Acting Secretary since Folger left. Under the law he will continue to act as Secretary unless the President should make another appointment for ten days from today. The death of a Cabinet officer during his term of office has been a rare occurrence in this country. Webster died while Secretary of State, and two Secretaries of War—Rollins and Upshur—and two Postmasters-General—Brown and Howe—have died while in office. Folger is the first Secretary of the Treasury who has died while holding office.

THE STRUGGLE WITH DISEASE.

Assistant-Secretary Coon said that he has received several letters recently from Secretary Folger in which he wrote rather despondingly. In one alluding to the burden of the work in the departments he said that, while he was about useless, still he would pack his trunk and return to duty if he (Coon) felt that too much was laid upon him. In another he remarked that he was in a miserable plight, while a third letter was closed abruptly with the remark that he had set out to write at length but he felt too weak and listless. Other letters received since were dictated to an amanuensis, and, while containing clear directions concerning important departmental matters, also conveyed the intelligence inserted by the writer that the Secretary was a very sick man and capable of only the smallest physical and mental exertion. In one letter Acting-Secretary Coon was advised to send a cable message to Assistant-Secretary French asking him to return at once. Judge French was then on his way to Liverpool.

THE VACANCY.

In regard to the question of filling a vacancy by a temporary appointment Mr. Coon submitted the question to the Attorney-General on the death recently of Sixth Auditor Ela. The Attorney-General gave his opinion that a vacancy occurring by the death of the head of a bureau must be filled on the expiration of ten days either by temporary designation or permanent appointment, and that such temporary designation if made could be for ten days. It would follow therefore that the vacancy in the Treasury may be temporarily filled by an appointment for ten days from the 16th inst., and must be permanently filled not later than the 28th inst., Sundays not being counted.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR. FOLGER.

Charles J. Folger was born in Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818. He removed to Geneva, New York State, when 12 years old. He was graduated from Hobart College (Geneva) in 1836, with the highest honors of his class, and immediately after began studying law in the office of Mark H. Sibly, at Canandaigua. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and soon took a prominent position in the profession. In 1844 he was appointed by the Governor Judge of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas, a position which he held one year. He was also Master and Examiner in Chancery until the Chancery Court was abolished by the Constitution of 1846. He was elected County Judge of Ontario County in 1851, holding that office four years. At that time he was known as a Silas Wright Democrat, but, with a considerable number of his party who disagreed on the slavery question, he allied himself with the Republicans soon after the formation of the party, identifying himself with them in the most pronounced manner.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, and reëlected successively until he had served eight years in that body. In the Senate he obtained a position of commanding influence by his natural ability for political leadership. He was the uncompromising enemy of all jobbery and corruption, while at the same time he was an able advocate and defender of all plans of relief for Union soldiers and their families. An eloquent, though, perhaps, a rather too diffuse speaker, he had the skill and experience of a practical debater. His feud with Gov. Fenton was very bitter and gave him many opportunities of proving that he could be sarcastic when he chose. He was also opposed to "Boss" Tweed and his ring. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for a time and during two terms he was President pro tem. of the body. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, acting in that body also as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His last term as State Senator expired in the summer of 1869.

SUB-TREASURER AT NEW YORK.

Judge Folger was appointed Sub-Treasurer at New York Nov. 16, 1869, by President Grant, and served until July 1, 1870—seven months and fourteen days. During his term of office large quantities of proprietary and revenue stamps were consigned to him for distribution. He afterwards set up a claim for $185,296 commissions on the sales of these stamps, which came to him in unbroken packages and were disposed of without the seals having been broken. The United States Court of Claims held, however, that the commissions were intended by Congress for the *purchasers* of the stamps buying in quantities and that the object of the law was to give the same discount to persons obtaining stamps of Postmasters orS ub-Treasurers as would be given them when buying direct of the Treasury Department in Washington. The claim was appealed to the United States Supreme Court and was pending when President Garfield made up his Cabinet. The prosecution of this claim under the circumstances was strongly urged upon President Garfield as a reason why Mr. Folger should not be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The United States Supreme Court soon afterwards approved the decision of the Court of Claims and Mr. Folger's claim was finally disallowed.

ON THE BENCH OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

In May, 1870, while he was still acting as Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Folger was nominated for one of the Assistant Judgeships of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and he retired from the Sub-Treasury the 1st of July following in order to give his undivided attention to the campaign then pending. A new Court of Appeals had been created, with a Chief-Justice and six Associates, and by the terms of the Constitution of New York each voter was restricted to voting for Chief-Judge and four Associates. The Democrats elected the Chief-Judge and four Associates, and Judge Folger and Charles Andrews, having received the highest number of votes on the Republican ticket, were declared elected from the minority in June, 1870, for a term of fourteen years. On the death of Chief-Judge Sanford E. Church, in the spring of 1880, Gov. Cornell designated Judge Folger to act as Chief-Judge until an election to that position took place. In November, 1880, Judge Folger was elected Chief-Justice by a popular vote, running 7,177 votes ahead of his ticket, though it was a Presidential year. The term of office was fourteen years, but in accordance with the constitutional requirement he would have retired on full pay at the expiration of eight years of his term, when he would have been 70 years of age. In the spring of 1880 Judge Folger was strongly urged for the Secretaryship of the Treasury under Garfield, the advocates of this nomination being Conkling, Arthur, Dorsey, and the New York Stalwart faction generally. It is believed that Garfield at one time seriously contemplated making Folger his Secretary of the Treasury, but he was deterred from so doing by the fear that he would be, or would be suspected of being, too much under Wall street influences, and by the further fact that he had a claim (above referred to) against the Treasury then pending in the United States Supreme Court, but afterwards disallowed. Folger was not nominated by Garfield, but thirty-eight days after the President's death Mr. Arthur made the nomination which Mr. Garfield refused to make. Judge Folger was nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur Oct. 27, 1881. He was in office two years and nine months.

NOMINATED FOR GOVENOR OF NEW YORK.

Judge Folger was nominated for Governor of New York by the Republican Convention which met at Saratoga, Sept. 20, 1882. Previous to the assembling of the convention there was a meeting of the State Committee, at which thirty-two of the thirty-three members were present or represented by proxy. Stephen B. French of New York appeared in place of W. H. Robertson of Westchester, presenting what purported to be a proxy sent by telegraph. The selection of a Temporary Chairman for the convention by the committee was regarded as a test of the strength of Cornell and his oppenents. E. M. Madden the candidate of the latter, was selected over E. L. Pitts by a vote of 18 to 14. An attempt was made in open convention to set aside the choice of the committee for Temporary Chairman, but it was defeated by a vote of 251 to 243. On the first ballot Folger had 223 votes; Cornell, 180; Wadsworth, 69; Starin, 19; and John C. Robinson, 6. On the second ballot Folger had 257; Cornell, 222; Wadsworth, 18; and Folger was nominated. Much excitement was caused in the evening by the announcement from William H. Robertson that he had sent no proxy to Mr. French and had not authorized him to act in his place on the State Committee. The proxy was clumsily written on a sending blank of the telegraph company, and was a manifest forgery. It was generally felt that this and other successful frauds in the State Committee had procured Folger's nomination. B. Platt Carpenter, Chairman of the State Committee, voted with the apparent majority merely as a matter of form, and another member was bribed by a Consulship to vote for Madden. The possession of the organization of the convention enabled the supporters of Folger to defeat by the narrow majority of two votes a number of contests for seats in the convention which, if decided the other way, would have resulted in the nomination of Cornell. Public indignation was so far aroused by these proceedings in the State Committee and the convention that when the election took place Folger was defeated by a plurality of 192,854, the full vote being:

Grover Cleveland, Democrat	535,318
Charles J. Folger, Republican	342,464
Epenetus Howe, Greenbacker	11,974
Alphonso A. Hopkins, Prohibition	25,783
Blank and scattering	3,355
Total vote in 1882	918,894
Total vote in 1880	1,105,226
Decrease in two years	186,332

That this result was produced rather by the absenteeism of Republicans than by a positive change of votes to Cleveland is shown by a comparison of the vote for Governor in 1882 with that for President in 1880. Hancock for President received 534,511 votes, or only 807 fewer than Cleveland, whereas Garfield polled 555,544 votes, or 213,080 more than Folger. While the expression of public feeling was thus positive and emphatic, it was in no sense directed against Judge Folger personally, as the people of New York had often testified their perfect faith in him. The plurality for his opponent was intended rather as a rebuke of those persons who, without his connivance or authority, procured his nomination by unworthy methods.

Judge Folger's administration of the Treasury Department was upright and conscientious. If any criticism could be made upon it it was that he attempted to do too much himself, and possibly impaired his health by overwork and too laborious attention to details. The late Secretary was a man of fine, dignified presence, tall, well-built, not over stout, full face, with iron-gray side-whiskers, keen eyes, aquiline nose, and a partially bald head. He had two daughters and one son, a clerk in the Treasury Department.

COLLECTOR SPALDING'S TRIBUTE.

Collector Spalding, who knew Secretary Folger very well, was surprised when informed of his death, it being unexpected, as friends in Geneva had advised him that he was getting better. The last letter stated that he was riding out, though he seemed to be feeble. He, however, had said that he came home to die, and was impressed with that fact.

"When he was here last year," said Mr. Spalding, "it was the first time he had been west of the Allegheny Mountains in sixteen years. He told me that he had no conception of what a city Chicago was or of the business done here; that he often thought I asked a great many things for the Custom-House, and now he saw the necessity for them. When we parted at Mackinaw, he being delighted with the trip on the lake, we spoke of taking another this year, starting a little earlier and covering more ground—going through Lake Superior and visiting the copper mines, thence to Duluth, and on to Portland, Ore. Just before Congress adjourned I wrote him, telling him whenever he was ready I would be. He answered that his health was not good, and his physician had advised him when he left Washington to go to the sea shore. But he said he felt from the effect the air had had last year the Lake Superior trip would be quite as beneficial. However, he would go to the sea shore, as the physician advised it, and this would make the start to the lake later than was desirable. I wrote him that no matter if it was a little late we could make the trip partly by rail and partly by boat, visiting the places not seen the previous year. I wrote him about a week ago that I would arrange for a car with all the conveniences, and get permission to stop where we chose, but no reply came. I supposed at the time that he was improving, and would be able to make the trip. And he is dead! He was a very fine gentleman—as good a man as there was in the country, and his decease will be a severe blow to the Administration. He was honorable, high-minded, upright, and could always be relied upon. When Mr. Arthur became President he consulted with Gov. Morgan, among others, as to the composition of his Cabinet. Gov. Morgan said to him: 'Select Charles J. Folger for Secretary of the Treasury. He is an honest man, and can be depended upon.' Judge Folger was telegraphed to, and he replied that if he should accept he might not be able to give the bond—$400,000. Gov. Morgan wired back that he would furnish the bond, and he did. Secretary Folger has shown his honesty and ability, and his loss is a great one to the country."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Ravages of the Dread Cattle Disease Which Started from the Epler Sale.

Animals Which Were Scattered Over the Country and Afterwards Died—The Record.

Cattle Disease in Champaign County—A Serious Outbreak Reported in Southern Indiana.

HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE.

REVIEW OF THE CASES IN ILLINOIS.

The course taken by the disease from the time of its entrance into this State from Ohio is clearly shown by the accompanying map. Places where cattle have died from the malady, or, having been killed by the veterinarians, have been found to have suffered from the plague, are shown by black squares. Places to which registered cattle from the sale were taken, but where deaths have not yet been reported, are indicated by round spots. A number of cattle sold by Epler at the auction were taken by parties living in Virginia, Ill., which must therefore be considered as a badly-infected centre of contagion.



There are reasons for believing that zymotic pleuro-pneumonia has been known from times preceding the Christian era. Virgil mentions the death of cattle showing symptoms which, from his description, must have been those of the true lung-plague. The plague has long been known in Great Britain, but it was not until 1769 that Bourgelat, an eminent French veterinarian, described contagious pleuro-pneumonia, thus first making that malady definitly and widely known. It was found that in all great and widely-spreading epizoötics of the kind in Great Britain the contagion has been introduced from other countries. In 1842 pleuro-pneumonia was first brought to this country. It has never been entirely eradicated, but has slowly enlarged the bounds of its permanent home. The most dangerous centres of infection have been the dairy districts in the neighborhood of New York, Baltimore, Washington, and other Atlantic cities south of Connecticut. All attempts to stamp the disease out in those districts have been met by determined opposition which has proved stronger than the influence of those who, understanding the seriousness of the danger threatening the cattle industry of the country, sought to remove that peril. From time to time outbreaks have occurred in Maryland, in Pennsylvania, and in New York, from all of which States cattle have been frequently brought to the West. Fortunately the plague did not appear until this summer.

THE EPLER SALE.

Feb. 21 fifty cattle were offered at the now notorious Epler sale, in Virginia, Cass County, Ill., near the centre of the State. Of these cattle some came from the herd of R. C. Dye of Troy, Miami County, O., who was connected with a Mr. Stillwell in a sale of Jersey cattle in Chicago some four years ago, when several Western breeders claimed to have been defrauded by misrepresensations regarding the pedigrees of the cattle there sold. That the contagion which was scattered from the Epler sale came from Dye's herd has been shown so clearly that Gov. Hamilton of Illinois has, by proclamation, scheduled Miami County, O., under the acts of the Illinois General Assembly of 1881. Eighteen Jerseys have died on Mr. Dye's place since last winter, and the veterinarian who had charge of them is reported as saying that they died of pleuro-pneumonia.

At the Epler sale the following distribution of cattle registered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club took place: To Springfield, Ill., Maud Holly 2d 17,125, bought by E. S. Hudson; Jennie of Mapledale 17,053, bought by Porte Yates; to Jacksonville, Patalene 17,156, bought by C. W. Rawlings; to Rushville, Pansy Lassie 24,073, bought by W. T. Whiston; to Naples, B 20th 3,851, Bride, and Wilcoxon, by H. Abbott; to Golden, Eva B. 7,276, by William Hanna; to Barclay, Daisy, bought by H. Stephenson. Daisy was returned to Epler, and by him resold to a Col. Wilson. The virus was taken to Danvers by the cows Julia May and Jane Stoughton, by J. S. Marlow; to Normal by Mollie of Mapledale 17,842, bought by Frank Gaston; to Peoria by Albert's Pansy 19,933, Helena Rex 17,460, or by Fancy Le Brocq 19,773, bought by D. H. and S. S. Tripp; to Geneva by Nutrina of Tunlaw 9,946, Ella Lawrence or Midnight 12,058, bought by M. G. Clarke. From Geneva the cow Lass o' Lowrie went to the farm of C. A. Keefer, Sterling, where she died in July from the disease. On Clarke's farm at Geneva eight animals have died, and two more were sick but have seemingly recovered.

THE ELMHURST CASES.

Mr. John Boyd of Elmhurst bought from Mr. Clarke the cow Edith St. Hilaire, and Mr. C. P. Coggeshall purchased of him the cow Cream Ecca. Both were taken to Elmhurst, and sickened July 2. Edith was killed Aug. 14, and showed plainly the characteristic lesions of lung-plague. Cream Ecca died. Dessie 4th, of Mr. Boyd's herd, became sick Aug. 3, and was killed Aug. 14, showing on post-mortem examination the characteristic and unmistakable signs of an advanced stage of the disease in its acute form. Flora Bell, also one of Mr. Boyd's herd, died Aug. 2, and Betma died Aug. 26, both of pleuro-pneumonia.

THE BAILEY ANIMALS.

Helena Rex, taken to Peoria, aborted April 25 and was very sick. She afterward showed a diseased condition of the right lung. April 17 the first death occurred in the herd of the Messrs. Tripp—that of Pomara. She died in the stable of O. J. Bailey, Peoria. For nearly three months after her death there were no deaths from the disease on this place, but July 12 Anna's Orphan sickened, and died July 27. Queenette became sick July 25 and died Aug. 4. Pomara's calf died Aug. 13, and Helena Rex has been killed. Mr. O. J. Bailey removed his cow, Lady Florentine, from the stable in which Helena Rex had been kept to his farm, where she showed symptoms of disease about the middle of June, but apparently recovered. June 25 Leckene, on Bailey's farm, sickened, and died Aug. 8. Champion de Pansy was sick a week later, and Aug. 18 was killed under orders of Drs. N. H. Paaren, D. E. Salmon, and J. H. Rauch, who examined her and found the characteristic appearances of pleuro-pneumonia. At the same time the bull Zuda's Brother was sick.

The cow Jennie of Mapledale, taken to Springfield by Mr. Porte Yates, died in April, the post-mortem examination showing that she had been suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.

The cow taken to Jacksonville by Mr. Rawlings was ailing for a long time, but has seemingly recovered; but a Short-Horn cow, previously healthy, that pastured with Patalone is now showing indications of disease, like those before shown by the Jersey.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

Definit reports have not been received of sickness among the other cattle purchased at the Epler sale. Of these, William Bell took Pink's Perfection 23,211 to Miami, Mo.; Branson Bros. took Deerfoot 5,364, Maud (6,985), B 31st 6,767, Maud 4th 7,124, Daisy A 7,126, Cricket 2d 7,125, and Lady Huckleberry 7,883 to Lincoln, Neb.; and L. A. Lilly took Sallie 2d 6,081 and Cricket 7,123 to Lashau, Ia. A report of the sale published at the time by the *Breeders' Gazette* contains the following sentence, which has just now an unpleasant significance: "One thing especially noticeable was the high prices paid for non-registered stock. Farmers were the principal buyers of this class." These cattle were taken to Kentucky, to other States, and to various herds in Illinois. No record has been published showing where these animals, exposed to the contagium at Virginia, have gone, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of them have been moved from herd to herd. If any of them have been attacked by pleuro-pneumonia the fact has not become known; but it is significant that dispatches to THE TRIBUNE yesterday announced the appearance of pleuro-pneumonia in a herd of Short-Horns in Indiana, several deaths from that cause being reported.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Thus far the deaths reported from this cause are: In R. C. Dye's herd, in Ohio, 18; in M. G. Clarke's herd, Geneva, 11; in Mr. Keefer's herd, Sterling, 2; in John Boyd's herd, Elmhurst, 12; in O. J. Bailey's herd, Peoria, 2; in Messrs. Tripp's herd, Peoria, 4; in P. Yates' herd, Springfield, 1. Besides the above several animals have been or are now sick, showing symptoms of the disease. Specimens taken from the lungs of the dead cattle are on exhibition in Chicago, where they have been examined by many veterinarians, practical cattle men who have had much experience with the disorder, and by others, and by all are pronounced to be those of animals that were suffering from unmistakably contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

HISTORY OF THE DISEASE.

In every instance in Europe, in America, and everywhere else where the history of outbreaks has been traced, they have been found to result from the introduction of an animal or animals from an infected place. The most eminent veterinarians declare that the disease has never been known to originate spontaneously. Some have held the opinion that the actual contact of healthy with diseased animals is necessary to the transmission of the disease, but eminent writers of recent times declare that this view does not agree with well-known facts. Outbreaks have been known to occur on farms which were perfectly isolated, and where all of the stock was home-bred. Dairy after dairy has been decimated of its members, and after every precaution in the way of disinfection had been used, and the stables unused for from three to twelve months. The disease broke out upon the introduction of fresh stock, from places in which the plague had never been known, and when every possible precaution had been taken to prevent the animals from coming into contact with diseased stock. McGillivray says: "Although I consider actual cohabitation the most common and the most easy way in which zymotic pleuro-pneumonia is propagated, my experience proves that it is also spread by indirect means—as by straw, hay, dung, etc., which have been in contact with diseased animals. This is indirectly proved by the fact that healthy cattle brought into sheds from which diseased ones have long been removed become the victims of the disease." A farmer in Mr. McGillivray's neighborhood had zymotic pleuro-pneumonia in his herd. After losing heavily he got rid of the disease, disinfected his buildings, and plastered the walls. A year later rats brought quantities of the old plaster from the walls. This fell into the stalls out of which the new herd were feeding, and a new outbreak followed. Instances enough to fully substantiate the assertion that the lung-plague of cattle is highly infectious as well as contagious may be easily found.

INFECTION AND CONTAGION.

In all countries, in all times, under all conditions of climate, food, temperature, and treatment, it has been found that lung-plague of cattle, such as is now ravaging the herds of Illinois, has been propagated by contagion or infection alone. In the close, steaming stables of the cities of the Old World, where a breath of fresh air seldom or never comes to dissipate the mists that obscure the interior, spontaneous cases have never been found. On the plains of South Africa and the high and dry table-lands of Australia, where cattle live under conditions almost exactly like those surrounding herds on the plains of America, the malady, starting from a single diseased animal, has for years defied every effort to stamp it out. England, with all the machinery of her police system, has vainly struggled for fifty years to rid herself of the curse. In the first quarter of a century after its introduction there Great Britain lost $450,000,000 by deaths alone, and her losses have been vastly greater since. In 1877 America's traffic with England in beeves had grown to such proportions as to thoroughly alarm landowners and farmers there; yet that traffic was then in its early infancy. The year 1879 opened with all the carrying space that could be secured in ocean steamers chartered for taking American cattle, lean as well as fat, to England, Scotland, France, and Germany. An order of the Privy Council of England, issued in February of that year, stopped the traffic instantly. The raisers of cattle in this country have lost from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually since that time because the interior markets of England were closed to American cattle. In the five years and more since that order was issued the losses have aggregated from $60,000,000 to $90,000,000 from this single cause. To this there remains to be added the losses that have come from deaths among cattle in this country, which will add considerably to the already large total.

CATTLE DYING IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A severe cattle disease is destroying a good many cattle in the southwest part of this county, about twenty miles from this city, and causing a good deal of alarm. Mr. Campbell and many others have lost valuable cattle. The fear of pleuro-pneumonia is greatly disturbing the people. All ages of cattle are subject to the prevailing disease.

INDIANA.

KEEPING IT QUIET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The announcement that a herd of cattle in Indiana was suffering from an attack of pleuro-pneumonia created considerable consternation among live-stock men in this vicinity, which was intensified by the mystery surrounding the report. No one knew where the herd was located, and information on this point was eagerly sought without avail until tonight, when THE TRIBUNE correspondent succeeded in finding D. H. Jenkins, editor of the *Jersey Bulletin*, the publication in which the report first appeared. From him it was learned that the herd supposed to be afflicted was located near Mitchell, in Lawrence County, the crossing of the Ohio & Mississippi, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads. He had been informed of the presence of the disease by Dr. McIntyre of that place nearly two weeks ago, but had learned none of the particulars, save that four or five head had died. He did not even know the name of the owner. No report of the appearance of the disease has been received from any other source, and nothing definit can be obtained at present. Mr. Jenkins had just returned from a visit to Columbus, O., and stated that he had there mentioned the fact of the outbreak to Dr. Salmon, who represents the Bureau of Agriculture in investigating reports of pleuro-pneumonia. When asked why he had not reported the matter to the local or State authorities, Mr. Jenkins said that McIntyre had stated that he had or would notify Dr. Loring, and he (Jenkins) supposed that was all that was necessary to be done. He further stated that he deprecated the publication of reports of the appearance of the disease, as many if not most of them were exaggerations and tended to create unnecessary alarm. Dr. Salmon was of the same opinion, and stated that he now had every case so far proved under control, and believed that no further trouble would ensue, but Dr. Salmon did not know of any investigation having been made of the Lawrence County herd. Mr. Jenkins said he printed the report merely to prove to the detractors of Jersey cattle, who were charging upon that breed the sole responsibility for the appearance and spread of pleuro-pneumonia, that other breeds were not exempt from the disease. In further support of this position he cited the fact that he learned while at Columbus yesterday that both Short-Horns and Holsteins in that State were afflicted with the disease.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

An Ovation Tendered Him by New England's Farmers at Manchester, N. H.

The Fair-Grounds Crowded with Thousands of Enthusiastic Men and Women.

A Speech Full of Eloquence and Point—The Reception at Night Largely Attended.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—The fourth day of the New England Fair opened with fine weather. James G. Blaine, ex-Gov. Smythe, George B. Loring, and Mayor Portman entered the grounds at noon, followed in other coaches by many distinguished citizens. Mr. Blaine was received with cheers. When the party was seated the President of the New England Agricultural Society, George B. Loring, introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is pleasant to find ourselves in an assemblage where all bear a name of higher honor than any partisan designation—an assemblage in which we meet on the broad plane of American citizenship and rejoice in the title as in itself constituting a civic distinction of priceless value. An agricultural fair is a farmers' parliament. On this day and on this occasion the most independent class of citizens speak to the world by word and deed for that great fundamental interest on which the Republic rests for its security and its prosperity. It has become a trite saying that agriculture is the basis of all wealth. But the full measure of the statement may be comprehended when we remember that in this year of grace 1884 the total value of the product from farm and flock in the United States will exceed $3,000,000,000, an amount brought forth in a single year vastly in excess of the National debt at its highest point. We are not in the habit of considering New England as specially distinguished for agriculture, and yet the annual product from her soil is greater in value than all the gold taken from the mines of California and Australia in the richest year of their fabulous yield. The farmer is the true and always successful miner in the extraction of money from the earth—a fact most strikingly shown in the history of California, whose splendid march to wealth and power only fairly began when the energies of her people were turned to the production of bread for the world instead of gold. The prodigious consumption of 56,000,000 of people is brought strikingly before us when we realize how vast a proportion of our aggregate product is used at home, and how small a share is sent abroad. The hundred and odd millions of New England farm product do not support her own people, and they are compelled to exchange the fruits of their mechanical industry to an enormous amount annually for the means of subsistence so lavishly outpoured from the granaries of the more fertile West; and this fact is but one of many which show the interdependence of our people and the vast extent of our internal exchanges. The scene today has enhanced interest when we reflect that, throughout the gorgeous autumn upon which we have just entered, it will be reproduced in countless communities throughout our land. From ocean to ocean, from Northern lake to Southern gulf, the richness of the harvest, the contentment and happiness of the people will be shown on fields as fair, by displays as brilliant, as those which now delight our eyes and gladden our hearts. Nor will the autumn exhaust the inspiring scenes. When the chill of winter on the Northern border of the Union shall make the Southern sun seem genial and welcome, our brethren of the cotton region will continue the wondrous story. They invite us to witness at the commercial emporium of the South the great triumph of Southern agriculture in the production of that single plant which has revolutionized manufactures. They have the finest plant of the world, which has enriched the United States beyond the reach of imagination, and has added incalculably to the comfort, health, and luxury of the human race.

"Standing as I do in the fair New England States, it is an agreeable duty to extend congratulations to New England farmers on the results of this year's labor, and on the general and more important fact that at no period in the history of New England husbandry has intelligent labor been blessed with more profitable results than during the present generation. If there be any one that doubts this, I wish he was here today and could hear what I have heard and see what I have seen. [Applause.] I heartily congratulate the New England Society on the brilliant success of this exhibition, and I beg to return my sincere thanks to all for the personal kindness and cordiality with which I have been honored."

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's remarks he was given three cheers by the crowd, to which he bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. Blaine was then escorted to his carriage and driven directly to the residence of ex-Gov. Smythe.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

HE IS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED AT MANCHESTER—THE EVENING RECEPTION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The announcement that Mr. Blaine would attend the New England Fair here today brought at least 10,000 persons to the fair grounds, though an admission fee was charged and the heat was intense. They waved handkerchiefs, hats, and umbrellas and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes on Mr. Blaine's appearance. He was escorted by Gov. Hale and staff, Commissioner Loring, President of the society, Gen. N. P. Banks, ex-Gov. Frederick Smythe, Gov. Bourn of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Cheney, and many others. The people stood in a blazing sun to listen to Mr. Blaine's address.

Gov. Hale and Gov. Bourn also made addresses. In the afternoon Mr. Blaine attended a dinner at ex-Gov. Smythe's house, and in the evening was present at a public reception at the same place. He shook hands with several thousand persons—all who could reach him. A steady stream of people, many of whom were workingmen, poured through ex-Gov. Smythe's house from 7 to 10 o'clock. Mr. Blaine then had to give up shaking hands and merely bow to the crowds. Notwithstanding the heat Mr. Blaine did not appear affected by the strain, but looks well. Tomorrow he will attend the great mass-meeting at Lewiston, Me. The Republicans here are jubilant over the outlook and predict a great victory in this State.

RIVER DISASTER.

A Wheat-Laden Steamer Strikes a Rock Near Jefferson City, Mo., and Sinks.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The stern-wheel steamer Gen. Mead, bound from Cambridge, Saline County, to St. Louis with a cargo of 6,000 sacks of wheat, struck a rock near shore at the foot of Broadway this morning about 6 o'clock and sank in seven feet of water. She was valued at $10,000 and insured for $3,000. About 2,000 sacks of the wheat, which was fully insured, have been saved in a dry condition. The remainder is under water. The Captain, Archie Bryan, is the principal owner of the boat, which will be raised as soon as possible.

THE KENTUCKY STYLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A cold-blooded murder was committed at 12 o'clock last night six miles from Mount Sterling, in Bath County. Steve Mackabee, a reckless young man, had been to Owingsville, where he got drunk. He returned to his father's residence about 11:30 o'clock, and went to his mother's room and ate, and then went up-stairs to bed, but returned to his mother's room and ordered her to prepare something to eat. He took a loaded shotgun with him into the dining-room. His brother Henry, hearing the boisterous talking, got up, put on his pants, and went to the room below, when Steve fired the fatal shot. Henry died in about one hour.

A FORGED DRAFT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4.—A forged draft for $5,950, draw on the First National Bank of this city in favor of William Tarr Jr., was sent here today for collection. It seems a party purporting to be William Tarr Jr., who forged the draft, had it cashed in Louisville yesterday by J. W. & S. D. Green. William Tarr & Co. are wealthy distillers here, but there is no such person as William Tarr Jr. The individual who forged the draft is the same who played a confidence game on William Kendreck & Son, jewelers, of this city, for $1,500 diamond earrings. He purchased $5,000 worth of bonds from John W. & D. S. Green and gave a check on a Lexington bank for payment. He was not given the bonds, however, because something wrong was suspected. He left the broker's establishment and worked the jewelry, and then skipped for parts unknown. The swindler is described as a well-dressed, handsome man of florid complexion and sandy mustache. He has been in the city since Monday. Five hundred dollars is offered for his arrest. He got the jewelry by giving a worthless check.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Losses and Insurance Involved in Wednesday's Fire at Mound City, Ill.

MOUND CITY, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon flames were discovered issuing from the frame heater in Dougherty & Wilson's barrel-stave factory. The heater was located immediately over the boilers, and the flames had gained such headway before they were discovered that it was found to be impossible to save the buildings or any of their contents. The buildings were all constructed of light material, and very combustible, and in a short time the whole place was in flames. A strong wind blowing from the south fanned the flames into uncontrollable fury, and for a time it was thought the saw-mill and timber-yard of John McDowell, in which was stacked several million feet of timber, would furnish food for the flames. It was only by hard work that the private dwellings located near-by were saved. Cairo was called upon for aid, but before the engines arrived the flames had attained such proportions that nothing could be saved except a small quantity of timber in the yard. Every building was filled with staves and headings, and the yard piled high with timber ready for use. Some three years ago Mr. Dougherty was engaged in the business alone and was burned out, and was only just recovering from the effects of the first fire. The machinery, which was all new and of improved pattern, cost about $6,000, and the buildings $2,000. The loss by the fire will foot up $32,000, including stock on hand. The machinery and buildings were insured for $6,750 in the following companies: American Central, St. Louis, $1,000; Western, Toronto, Ont., $2,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $1,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Traders', Chicago, $750.

A Wholesale Drug-House at Memphis Burned Out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—This afternoon at 3 o'clock a gas explosion occurred in the cellar of W. N. Wilkerson & Co.'s wholesale drug-house at No. 334 Main street and in almost an instant afterward the flames shot upward through the iron grating and enveloped the first floor, scarcely giving employés time to escape with their lives. The porter, Allen Park, had descended to the cellar and lighted the gas jet when the explosion followed. The entire fire department of the city responded to the alarm, which was promptly sent in, and succeeded in confining the flames to the building where it originated. The combustible material added to the difficulty the firemen experienced in fighting the fire at close quarters. W. N. Wilkerson & Co. also owned the building they occupied. The senior member of the firm lost his bank-book, which was burned with $560, which it contained. The stock of drugs in store was valued at $50,000, which was totally destroyed. The building was damaged about $15,000. The total insurance amounted to $42,500, divided as follows: Liverpool & London & Globe, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $4,000; Merchants' of Newark, N. J., $2,500; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $2,500; State Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn., $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Farragut of New York, $1,500; Home of New Orleans, $1,000; Memphis City Fire Company, $5,000; Bluff City of Memphis, $4,000; Vanderbilt, People's, Home, and Planters' of Memphis, $2,500 each; Hernando of Memphis, $2,000; Factors' and Arlington of Memphis, $1,000 each. The books of the firm were destroyed.

Destruction of a Store and Residence.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A fire in the little village of Johnson's Creek, twelve miles from this city, occurred last night, starting at 11 o'clock in the store of Harvey C. Hoag, in the second story in a pile of rags which were stored there. The village having no fire protection, the flames spread rapidly, and the entire store and its contents were soon destroyed, together with the residence of Dr. H. A. Wilmont adjoining. Several residences near by and five different barns caught fire several times, as did the Taylor block, but all were saved. The burned store was the largest general country store in the county, and the loss is at least $25,000, upon which there is $19,000 insurance, divided as follows: The Ætna, Orient, Springfield, Royal, Pennsylvania, and Queens, each $2,000; Niagara, $1,000; Home of New York, $3,500; and London & Lancashire, $3,500.

Dr. Wilmont loses $2,000 on residence, with $1,000 insurance.

The Town of Marathon, N. Y., in Flames.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 4—10 p. m.—Marathon, a thrifty town, thirty miles from this city on the Syracuse & Binghamton Railway, is in flames. Two blocks are already destroyed. The Binghamton fire department was called on.

Later—The fire was extinguished after three business blocks and a dwelling were destroyed. Loss, $20,000.

Three Fires from Lightning.

TRAER, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Terrific storms visited Tama County at 1 o'clock this morning. Three fires from lightning are reported—viz.: The barn of Isaac White, with six horses and machinery, grain, etc., loss $2,500, insured in the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company for $1,500; the barn of H. A. Hartshorn, loss $1,080, partially insured; the office of Baker & Kinney, loss $500. No such thunder and lightning was ever known here.

The General Record.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Woodworth & Hutchins' carriage-shop at Middlebury, which was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday, was entirely consumed last night. The loss is fully $5,000, with insurance to cover only about half.

ROCKVILLE, Mass., Sept. 4.—The felt-mill of Enoch Waites and the wire-mill of William Haynes were burned this morning. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $23,000.

WAMEGO, Kas., Sept. 4.—The dry-goods house of Henry Hesse on Lincoln avenue, one block north of the Union Pacific depot, the drug store of Pardee & Keyes, and the saloon adjoining, were burned at 4 o'clock this morning. Hesse loses $15,000 on stock, insured for $5,000. Pardee & Keyes lose $5,500, insured for $2,500. The grocery of Sprague Hall and the shoe store of Herman Herring, on the south, were torn down to stop the spread of the flames.

Chicago.

Mrs. Behu's laundry, No. 819 North Clark street, was damaged $750 by fire caused by an overheated stove. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. Griffith, is $250.

Last night a fire-alarm called the Evanston Fire Department to the lake shore, where a large bonfire was built for the purpose of testing a chemical engine, which worked to the entire satisfaction of the trustees and 500 spectators. The department was on the ground four minutes after the alarm was sent in.

ACCIDENTS.

Thomas Packer, 22 years old, a plumber by trade, boarding at No. 3700 Wallace street, fell under a freight-train upon which he was stealing a ride at Stewart avenue and Thirty-second street and had his right leg crushed below the knee. He was taken to the Michael Reese Hospital.

John Murphy, 14 years old, employed at the Thomson & Taylor Spice Company, No. 40 South Water street, fell from the roof of the building to the roof of the adjoining building, crashing through a skylight to the ground floor, having fallen four stories. He was taken to his home, No. 169 De Koven street, where it was found that no bones were broken.

A THEATRICAL PRESIDENT.

New York letter to the San Francisco *Argonaut:* President Arthur's popularity in New York is very great. He is the first President we have ever had that the people here were proud of in a spectacular sense. Gen. Arthur always looks well, and acts like a distinguished man. The theatres of late have caught the knack of giving him a reception when he visits them. This has not always been the case when a President visits a New York place of amusement. Grant was seldom visited with honors, and Hayes wouldn't have received an extra thump on the bass drum had Mrs. Hayes taken him to every theatre in New York while she was in the White House. But President Arthur receives an ovation whenever he enters a New York theatre.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Last Days of the Canvass in Maine Filled with Good Work.

Tammany Getting Ready to Swallow the Cleveland Pill—Ex-Senator Grady.

The Blaine-"Sentinel" Case—An Attack on Senator Riddleberger—Tennessee.

THE EAST.

THE PINE-TREE STATE.

EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN WORK BEING DONE BY THE REPUBLICANS—THE LEWISTON MEETING.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans are holding about 100 meetings a day in the various towns, and if a good knowledge of the tariff and other issues in the present campaign is not obtained by the people it will not be for lack of opportunity.

The latest accessions to the ranks of the speakers are Judge West of Ohio and the Hon. A. W. Beard of Boston. Mr. West is in very poor health and has to husband his strength. At Bath last night his entrance to the hall while Mr. Beard was speaking caused a prolonged interruption on account of the demonstration accorded him. The best information that can be obtained from different parts of the State indicate the election of Gov. Robie by a majority nearer 16,000 than 10,000. The Republicans are in the most hopeful frame of mind.

The latest reports from Congressman Reed's district are that his chances are improving, and unless some underhand means are taken to secure his defeat he will be elected by a small majority. The Portland *Argus* this morning said it had the names of two or three parties who had been endeavoring to buy votes for Mr. Reed by the promise of work upon Government buildings. As an offset to this the Republicans are laughing at one of Judge Clewes' men who was given $100 for campaign purposes, and falling in with a convivial companion was robbed of his campaign money.

Most elaborate preparations have been made for the grand demonstration at Lewiston tomorrow. Mr. Blaine will arrive there about 3 p. m. He will remain over night, being present at the speaking in the afternoon, and will review the torchlight parade in the evening. The railroads will run special trains from all directions. About all the uniformed campaign companies in the State have signified their intention of being present, among them an Irish-American company of Bangor, of whose sixty-eight members only five ever voted the Republican ticket.

TAMMANY.

THE SOCIETY WILL PROBABLY TAKE ITS MEDICINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. John Kelly was expected to return from Saratoga this evening and personally direct the preparations for the much-talked-of meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization tomorrow evening. The gathering is looked forward to with much interest by politicians generally, and there is considerable difference of opinion as to what action the body is likely to take. Several leaders of the Tammany forces said today that the committee would indorse Cleveland and Hendricks and arrange for a mass-meeting, while others were found who doubted whether such action would be taken, and one or two of those spoken to vaguely hinted that there was a strong sentiment in favor of repudiating the ticket, although they acknowledged that such a step would be suicidal, and would probably be refrained from as a mere matter of policy. The committee is made up of about 350 members. From a member who was one of the first to openly declare himself for Cleveland and Hendricks it was learned that the meeting would first call for reports from district leaders as to the prevailing sentiment in their localities. "Mr. Kelly himself will then," said he, "offer the resolutions ratifying the nominations, and it is believed W. Bourke Cockran, who so bitterly opposed Cleveland's nomination at Chicago, and who is the law partner of ex-Senator Grady, will be one of those to second them. I do not believe," continued he, "that the resolutions will be unanimously adopted, but they will certainly be carried. What Mr. Grady will do is a matter of uncertainty, as he has thus far closely guarded his intentions from his most intimate friends. It is his purpose, I understand, to make an address at the meeting defining his position, and I have heard it rumored that he intends to resign, but I should not be a bit surprised to see him fall into line."

BELVA LOCKWOOD.

HER LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The following is an abstract of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood's letter accepting a nomination as the candidate of the Woman's National Equal Rights party in California for the office of President of the United States. After expressing her thanks for the nomination and expressing her devotion to the cause of female suffrage Mrs. Lockwood concludes with these words:

"If elected I shall feel it incumbent on me to appoint a reasonable number of women as District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Judges of the United States, and would appoint any competent woman to any vacancy that might occur on the United States Supreme Bench. I am in full sympathy with the temperance advocates of the country, especially the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but believe that woman-suffrage will have a greater tendency to abolish the liquor traffic than prohibition will to bring about woman-suffrage. If the former is adopted the latter will be its probable sequence. If elected I shall recommend in my inaugural a uniform system of laws as far as practicable for all of the States, and especially for marriage, divorce, and the limitations of contracts, and such regulation of laws of descent and distribution of estates as will make the wife equal with the husband in authority and right and an equal partner in the common business. I favor an extension of our commercial relations with foreign countries, and especially with the Central and South American States, and the establishment of a high court of arbitration, to which shall be referred all differences that may arise between these several States or between them and the United States. My Indian policy would be, first, to have the Government pay them what it owes them, to break up their tribal relations, distribute them their lands in severalty, and make them citizens amenable to the laws of the land, as other white and colored persons are. While we sympathize with the unhappy Ireland, and deprecate opposition on one side and lawlesness on the other, our mental policy as a nation does not allow any public expression from our people. Due consideration will be given to the interest of the honest, industrious, home-loving German."

Mrs. Lockwood says her anti-monopoly and civil-service policy "is funny," and that her Indian policy is "good, sound sense." "I made a bid," she says, "for all the voters, Irish, German, temperance, monopolists, anti-monopolists, capitalists, and laborers. I did not know how to get around the Germans because I'm temperance, so I said, 'due consideration will be given to honest, industrious home-loving Germans.'" Mrs. Lockwood's letter from the Western Women says she was selected for President because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was "too old," Susan B. Anthony "too much of a spinster," Mary A. Livermore "too opposed to certain classes," and Lucy Stone "too narrow." The new candidate tonight wrote a letter to her Western friends asking about the Vice-Presidency, and saying that was an important and serious question.

SAM RANDALL.

RENOMINATED FOR THE TWELFTH SUCCESSIVE TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic Congressional Conventions held today throughout the city showed how hopeless the Democrats are of making any fight in the State this fall. In only one instance, the Third District (which includes a majority of the Democratic wards, and where Samuel J. Randall has had a walk-over for several years), was a candidate named, the ex-Speaker being again presented without opposition. In the First District the convention did not "think it wise" to make a nomination; in the Second the delegates without any formalities adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. In the Fourth a committee was appointed to select a candidate after two names had been withdrawn, and in the Fifth a nominee could not be found willing to serve. In the Randall district there was, of course, no opposition to his nomination. His name was presented by John M. Campbell in an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the ex-Speaker's course in Congress during the last twenty-two years. He closed his address by offering a resolution to renominate Mr. Randall by unanimous vote, which was passed amidst great enthusiasm. Mr. Randall, after his nomination, appeared, and, after thanking the convention for the honor and referring to his position on the tariff question, said: "It has been my fortune to have served continuously eleven terms, or close to twenty-two years, as a Representative in the Lower House of Congress of one of the important districts of the City of Philadelphia. Almost a generation of men have come and gone. Now, when you come to tender me a unanimous renomination for the twelfth term, expressing approval of what I have done in the past and confidence in me for the future, I am filled with a sense of gratitude so intense that ordinary language seems weak indeed in attempting to give it utterance. I thank you, my fellow-citizens—you, my true and generous constituency, who through evil and through good report have stood ever steady and faithful in my support. Here in your presence I can say with honest pride that I have ever truly and to the best of my ability practiced the principles I have professed." Mr. Randall ended by making a strong plea for the Democratic party.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE GREENBACKERS REVILE THE DEMOCRATS FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The State Convention of the National party assembled this morning. Committees were appointed and Israel Andrews made Chairman.

In view of the occurrence at Worcester the convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That the party organization that prates about the honesty of candidates and purity of the ballot-box and then deliberately stuffs its own ballot-box to nominate a candidate cannot be trusted with the affairs of high public office.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That this convention demands the abolition of all property and taxation qualification for suffrage, believing that no man owes any allegiance to the laws in the making of which he takes no part.

A committee was appointed to confer with the People's Convention in making up the State and Electoral tickets, with power to pledge union of action in support of said tickets, and, in case of failure to agree, to immediately report to the State Committee who will at once place tickets in the field. Adjourned.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS

RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republican canvass in Northern New Jersey was formally opened in Morristown today by the renomination of William Walter Phelps by the Fifth Congressional District Convention, which met in Lyceum Hall. The convention was called to order by William Nelson. After the completion of the organization the counties were called for nominations. Cornelius J. Blauvelt of Bergen said he was instructed by the delegation from his county to present as their unanimous choice for Representative in the next Congress the name of William Walter Phelps. On motion of Charles L. Chovey of Madison the nomination was made unanimous and a committee was appointed to bring Mr. Phelps before the convention. Upon his entrance into the hall he was greeted with three hearty cheers. Mr. Phelps being called on made a brief speech, parts of which were to this effect: "I want to be returned to Congress for one thing, because I feel it an honor and distinction which any citizen might covet. I know that here I may differ from a great many people and newspaper friends, but the newspapers nowadays differ from a great many people, and a great many people differ from them." [Laughter.] Mr. Phelps in conclusion said: "The one side is Grover Cleveland and defeat; the other is James G. Blaine and victory. And when James G. Blaine enters the White House there will begin the most brilliant and successful of American Administrations. There will be prosperity at home and honor abroad; and we shall see the dawn of that era of which our fathers only dreamed, when shall be heard, as the proudest exclamation of man, 'I am an American!'" [Applause.]

INTERVIEWS.

CONGRESSMAN KELLOGG.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Congressman Kellogg of Louisiana, who has recently visited the interior of New York State, today said: "Blaine is going to be elected. Blaine is very strong in the various localities where I have recently been. In my own State there is a very strong element in favor of the Republican National ticket, and many voters are breaking away from the Democratic party. The course of things there depends to a great extent upon the general drift of affairs throughout the country generally. In Ohio there will be a determined fight, and the question there will be whether the Germans will vote the Republican ticket or not. From this time on I think the campaign will be vigorously pushed. Ohio is always a Republican State when the full vote is brought out. Butler, I think, will draw three-fourths of his votes from the Democrats."

EX-UNITED-STATES-SENATOR WALLACE.

Ex-United-States-Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania is at the Gilsey House. Speaking of the coming elections he said: "Looking over the whole field, my view is that the issue is squarely between Blaine and Cleveland. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the Republicans in various Congressional districts in Pennsylvania, and the Democrats by no means concede the State to the Republicans."

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Hod Taylor, Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee, arrived yesterday at the Grand Pacific and expressed much satisfaction with the result of the Republican State Convention. "If anything ever was unanimous, it was," he said. "There was no discord whatever. In fact, I have never seen our Republicans so united before as they are this year. The Democrats are claiming gains among the Germans, but they are not of a very alarming nature. Probably one-third of our population is German, and of that third two-thirds have always voted the Democratic ticket. Now, this leaves 33 per cent of the German vote Republican, and of that 33 per cent we may lose 20 per cent. So our net loss will be comparatively small. On the other hand, we gain among the Irish all over the State. We will get two Irishmen for every German we lose. Wisconsin's majority for Blaine and Logan will be fully up to the average of past elections and I think it will be greater." In regard to the Congressional districts, Mr. Taylor said that six would certainly elect Republicans. The Second District ought to be Democratic, but it might be carried owing to the Bragg-Delaney fight. Bragg was clearly beaten for the nomination and it was now a question whether Senator Delaney or some one else would be nominated. Joe Rankin, the present Democratic member from the Fifth, would, of course, be reëlected. In the Milwaukee district the indications were favorable to the reëlection of Deuster. He believed that Edward Sanderson could beat him if he could be made to run, but he would not do it, and it was probable that Deuster would serve another term.

THE WEST.

THE BLAINE-"SENTINEL" SUIT.

THE ANSWER OF THE DEFENDANTS FILED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—The answer of the *Sentinel* Company in the Blaine libel suit was filed in the United States Court this morning. The defense admits the printing and publishing of the article complained of in the issue of Aug. 8, 1884, and denies that it was false in any particular thereof.

The defendants file with their answer a number of interrogatories, and require that the same be answered by the plaintiff, under oath, positively and without evasion, within such time as may be limited by the court.

The following statement was tonight furnished by Mr. Shoemaker:

To the Public: Biased reports have been sent from Indianapolis by certain press correspondents indicating that the defendant in the libel suit brought by Mr. Blaine will seek to delay a prompt trial. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to expedite the conclusion of the case, and anticipate being ready for an issue before a jury early in October, if not sooner.

JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

THE MARRIAGE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A representative of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was in Pittsburg for a week or more looking up evidence in regard to the suit. He visited a number of prominent men and worked in secret with such aid as he could obtain. The points which he wished to locate definitly were where the marriage took place, when it took place, who performed it, and what records existed of the fact that the marriage did not take place in Kentucky, as is generally supposed. It is stated that the *Sentinel* representative discovered that the marriage took place in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bryan, the pastor of the church, who died a number of years ago. The marriage is said to have taken place at dusk, and there were two witnesses. One of them was the Hon. John V. Le Moyne, formerly of Washington, Pa., and ex-member of Congress from Illinois. The name of the other witness has not been told. Mr. Le Moyne was a college-mate of Mr. Blaine for two or three years, or rather was a classmate, and knew him intimately. It is said that he will swear that Mr. Blaine asked him to witness the ceremony. After it was performed Mr. Le Moyne was sworn to secrecy for six months, and at the end of that time was enjoined to a longer period of secrecy.

INDIANA.

THE BOLTERS MEET AND ARE APPLAUDED BY THE BOURBONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The first gun of the Independent campaign was fired tonight at English's Opera-House. John T. Dye, heretofore a Republican, in a speech of considerable length giving the reasons why he and his associates can't vote for Mr. Blaine. L. B. Swift, Secretary of the Independent League, presided, and in opening said the Independents still clung to the good things in the Republican party, which they were not afraid to trust in the hands of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Dye made no new points, but quotes largely from the expressions of Republican leaders and Republican papers of 1876 to show Mr. Blaine's unfitness for the position to which he had been nominated. There were about 500 persons present, including a number of women. Gov. Hendricks occupied a prominent seat. Nine-tenths of those present were Democrats, who applauded the speaker freely.

THE PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER.

Blaine's attorneys have filed an answer denying the truth of defendant's allegations. The next step probably will be a demurrer to the interrogatories of the defense.

SCANLAN AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign was opened here tonight by Mr. John F. Scanlan of Chicago. He addressed 2,000 people with good effect, and was frequently applauded.

CALKINS AT WABASH.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A rousing Republican meeting was held in this city today. The Hon. William Calkins, candidate for Governor, addressed an audience of 3,000 people at the fair grounds. Mr. Calkins discussed the tariff in all its phases, and seemed to regard it as the only issue between the parties. He explained satisfactorily his action in the Westville Post-Office matter. He was loudly applauded, and has made hosts of friends and many votes in this county.

WISCONSIN PROHIBITIONISTS.

THEY NOMINATE A STATE TICKET AND LISTEN TO BROTHER DANIEL.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Prohibition State Convention was held today in the State House. There were 233 delegates present, representing thirty-one counties. John J. Sutton of Columbus officiated as Chairman, with B. F. Parker of Mauston, Chris Carlson of Eau Claire, and Henry Sanford of Manitowoc as Secretaries. Prof. J. H. Gould of Oconto was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which presented a platform heartily indorsing the nomination of St. John and Daniel; demanding the submission of a State constitutional amendment prohibiting the liqour traffic; demanding that educators and business-men and not politicians be appointed as Regents of the State University and Normal Schools. This plank is a slap directed at E. W. Keyes, and was inspired by President Bascom of the State University. The next plank states that the day of compromise with or hope in the old parties has gone forever, and that henceforth the Prohibitionists will move forward in their own straight lines until their end is accomplished in their own way. The submission to the people of a woman-suffrage amendment is demanded. The sixth and last plank says: "We inscribe on our banner: The home and school against the liquor traffic and polygamy, and adopt as our motto unconditional surrender."

At this juncture William Daniel of Maryland, the Prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency, entered the chamber, and, in response to calls, addressed the convention at considerable length. He likened himself very frequently to the prophet of old, and said, like the original lion-tamer, his particular mission was to go around among the people and read the handwriting on the political wall predicting the defeat of the old parties and the glorious rise of the new. At the conclusion of the address the convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Samuel D. Hastings of Dane.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. A. Kelly of St. Croix.
Secretary of State—E. G. Durand of Racine.
Treasurer—C. M. Blackman of Walworth.
Attorney-General—J. M. Angel of Barron.
State Superintendent—Robert Graham of Winnebago.
Railroad Commissioner—Henry Sanford of Manitowoc.
Insurance Commissioner—Nels Ladue of Lafayette.

The nomination for the State Superintendency is a ratification of the Republican nominee. It is quite probable that Prof. Graham will also be indorsed by the Democrats, as he was two years ago. T. C. Richmond of Madison was also chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee, thus shelving H. H. Giles, whose earnest opposition to the Good Templars engaging in politics has effectually killed him for future honors in the Prohibition party.

Several Congressional district caucuses were held and nominations for Congress made. At the close of the State Convention there was an appeal for money, as the party treasury was empty. After vigorous speeches by Richmond, Sutton, Hastings, and others, the sum of $1,085 was raised in cash on the spot. The convention adjourned sine die at 6 p. m. Tonight there was a Prohibition rally of considerable proportions in the Assembly Chamber, addressed by Daniel.

JUDGE PAYSON.

CONFIDENT OF REPUBLICAN VICTORIES THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Congressman Payson of Illinois speaks in the most enthusiastic manner of the Republican prospects. He regards the claims of the Democrats that they can carry any of the Northwestern States as preposterous.

Congressman Townshend of Illinois has written a letter here stating that Carter Harrison will be elected Governor, and that Cleveland will not be far behind him in the vote. Congressman Payson said that Townshend must be poorly informed. The vote in November would show that Harrison would scarcely know he was running. As for the reported disaffection among the Germans, Judge Payson says that he had taken pains to have a thorough canvass made by reliable Germans in several of the counties where disaffection was reported to exist. The result shows that only in a very few instances are there any Germans who are disposed to leave the Republican party for any cause. On the contrary, he says the Irish in large numbers and in organized bodies, who have never voted the Republican ticket, are now coming out, taking part in the meetings, sitting upon platforms, marching in the processions, and wearing the uniform of Blaine and Logan Clubs. In a good many localities even the Catholic priests took seats upon the platform, and in some instances have taken part in the exercises. As for Wisconsin, Judge Payson says that the attempt of Pound to create a disaffection is regarded as almost ridiculous.

ILLINOIS.

TELLING SPEECH OF GOV. OGLESBY AT MENDOTA.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—This has been a famous day for the Republicans of this section. Gov. Oglesby arrived last evening and was escorted by the Blaine and Logan Club to the residence of Dr. J. C. Corbus. Today he addressed 10,000 people upon the grounds of the Mendota Union Fair Association. The enthusiasm was boundless and broke out in rousing cheers again and again during his two-hour speech. The dignity of labor, he said, had become a reality under the beneficent sway of the Republican party. He spoke of the ennobling influence of farm-life, and regretted that his speech must be given a political bias. He pointed out the fact that nearly all the arable land of the country was already occupied, and as a consequence its value was rapidly appreciating. The Republican party had always been the friend of the laboring classes. It freed the slaves, it gave homesteads to the needy, and protected our industries by salutary tariff legislation. The Republican party found the country a puling infant. It nourished and cherished it, fed and protected it, till now the giant, having reached a majority under its care, would arise in its might and defend its protector. In conclusion, he eloquently urged the necessity of standing by the tried old party that had been true to all its promises and faithful to all its trusts.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 4.—Fully 20,000 people were here today in attendance upon the County Fair. This evening all the marching clubs of the Blaine and Logan Battalion gave a street-parade, and Col. Clark E. Carr spoke at an immense mass-meeting in the East Side Park. His speech was received with great enthusiasm, and many new members were added to the Blaine and Logan Clubs.

A RALLY AT ELWIN.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Tonight the Republicans held a big rally at Elwin. The speakers were Capt. Grazon, E. P. Vail, and others.

BEN BUTLER

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. B. F. Butler arrived in Milwaukee at 1:30 this afternoon. At 3 o'clock he left for Minneapolis. He was accompanied by Col. Plympton of Massachusetts, Gen. Ames of New York, a son of Gen. Ames, and a reception committee of Minneapolis people. Robert Schilling introduced Butler to the crowd, and the General delivered a speech from the rear platform of the car.

TALK OF FUSION.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Your correspondent is in receipt of private advices tonight from a prominent and well-informed Butlerite that negotiations are being made looking to a fusion of the Democrats and Butlerites in Wisconsin on State and Electoral tickets. Should this be accomplished it would make the contest in Wisconsin a very close one. The Butlerites have already nominated their ticket, and the Democratic State Convention will be held here the 10th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The State Democratic Central Committee met in this city today for the purpose of gaging the fusion movement in Missouri, which promises to give the Democracy some hard work this fall. In all parts of the State the Republicans are fusing with the Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, and other parties, and the Republicans claim that they are sure of carrying three or four Congressional districts besides giving Marmaduke a good race for the Governorship.

THE PLANTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. H. C. Minor, President of the late Sugar and Rice Planters' Convention and Chairman of the Conservative Republican Committee, left yesterday for New York. He was fully accredited to represent the sugar and rice planters favorable to the election of Blaine and Logan, and will confer with the Republican National Committee on the subject of the campaign in this State. Documents were forwarded from the Republican State Central Committee approving of the Conservative Republican party and recommending to the National Committee to give it aid and countenance as an organization constituted to advance Republican interests in the State.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—The Republican State Convention today nominated Presidential Electors and William Woodburn for Congress.

COMMITTEEMEN RESIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Collector Robertson of this city and Postmaster Robertson of Troy have resigned their membership on the Republican State Committee. The colored people insist upon the name of a colored man being placed upon the Presidential Electoral ticket should the resignation of Dr. Derrick be accepted.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

THE BOURBON PLAN OF CAMPAIGN BASED ON HATRED OF THE NEGRO.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—All of the Congressional conventions of the Democratic party in Georgia have spoken, the last one being held here today and resulting in the nomination of Nathaniel J. Hammond, who is now serving his third term in Congress. The proceedings of these conventions were of the stereotyped order except in the first, which, after a wrangle of several days, nominated ex-United States Senator Thomas M. Norwood. Eight out of the ten members of the present House have been renominated. The two who retire are Hardeman, Congressman from the State at large, and Nicholls from the First District, who made no fight to retain his seat. George T. Barnes is the only man in the number who has no Congressional record. He captured the nomination in the new district allotted Georgia without any opposition. Barnes, while he has never been in Congress, has been a regular attendant at National conventions for a number of years. For two terms he was a member of the National Committee from Georgia. Norwood is about the only man who is outspoken in favor of a tariff, and he is regarded as the strongest candidate to be voted for. The color line is drawn in Georgia more closely now than ever, and all the contests that are to be raised in elections held this year will be the white man versus the black man. It is understood that the nominees of the Democratic party in this State if elected will do all in their power to frame such legislation as will keep Sambo in the rear.

THE VIRGINIA STYLE.

A SAVAGE ATTACK ON SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Virginia campaign has opened in the usual manner and with talk of bloodshed. The Winchester *Times* had an editorial today on Senator Riddleberger, which, it is said, pressure will be brought upon the Senator to notice in a hostile way. The offensive language is as follows: "The relations of Senator Riddleberger to the Shenandoah *Herald* may be more satisfactorily described by the term 'journalistic manager' than by any other. He is owner only so far as it is consistent with a repudiation of his honest debts, and editor only when his blackguardism is likely to escape with impunity. The noble Senator of late has been trafficking in the impunity which the well-earned character of a blackguard has tended to secure for him. He has had to rely less upon the character of his satellites and more upon his own to purchase the silent contempt of outraged decency and respectability; but with some sacrifice of what is due to ourselves we have determined to make up a very plain issue with the noble Senator. The Senator, in revenge for this assault upon the *Herald* or upon his warm feelings of friendship, has had resort to a cowardly and malicious libel—cowardly because it strikes in the dark, malicious because totally uncalled for, and is sufficiently branded as a falsehood by the source from which it emanates. It bears on its face that its author was a cowardly liar. We add nothing new to modern literature in thus stigmatizing the distinguished Senator. This has frequently been done by others. Nor do we incur any danger. This appeal to his manhood will be met as others have been—by every shuffling plea a coward's quickened imagination can suggest or a blackguard's foul tongue express."

The publication caused much excitement, and Riddleberger's friends will at once call his attention to the insult.

TENNESSEE.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL MAKE A GOOD FIGHT FOR VICTORY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It is understood here tonight that the National Republican Executive Committee, having carefully studied the situation, have decided to make a determined fight in this State, and for that purpose will soon open headquarters in this city, from which the canvass will be directed. The State Republican Executive Committee will meet here tomorrow and call a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District and select the legislative ticket.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATES PUT IN THE FIELD YESTERDAY.

The following persons were nominated for Congress yesterday:

Sixth Georgia District—James H. Blount of Macon, Democrat (renominated).

Second Wisconsin District—T. J. Patchen of Foud du Lac, Prohibition.

Fifth Wisconsin District—D. J. Miller of Calumet, Prohibition.

Sixth Wisconsin District—J. J. Sutton of Columbus, Prohibition.

Third Wisconsin District—J. M. Olin, Prohibition.

Seventh Wisconsin District—L. B. Loomis, Prohibition.

Twelfth Massachusetts District—Francis W. Rockwell, Republican (renominated).

Third Pennsylvania District—Samuel J. Randall, Democrat (renominated).

Eighth Illinois District—P. C. Haley of Joliet, Democrat. The convention, which met at Ottawa, also nominated Henry Bellinghausen of Peru for member of the State Board of Equalization.

Sixth Missouri District—W. S. Shirk, Republican.

Fifth Georgia District—Nathaniel J. Hammond, Democrat (renominated).

Seventh Indiana District—The Rev. Isaac Tomlinson, Prohibition.

Sixth Texas District—Olin Wellborn of Dallas, Democrat (renominated).

Seventh Texas District—Maj. R. B. Rentfrow of Brownsville, Republican. (The present Representative is the well-known Tom Ochiltree.)

Second Minnesota District—J. J. Thornton of St. James, Democrat.

First Virginia District—Thomas Croxton, Democrat.

Fifth New Jersey District—William Walter Phelps, Republican (renominated).

The Tenth Michigan District—Charles Frost Gibson of Bay City, Republican, on the 133d ballot.

ILLINOIS.

THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There has been considerable talk of a fusion between Republicans and Greenbackers on Congressman in this (the Seventeenth) district. Today the *Greenback Herald*, the only paper of its kind in the district, comes out in an article favoring H. J. Hamlin, the Republican nominee, their candidate having withdrawn, and urging the Congressional Committee, which is empowered to fill the vacancy made by this withdrawal, to make no other nomination.

PEORIA COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Senatorial contest in the Republican County Convention here today was characterized by the large number of men who did not wish to run. Some of the very best men in the party were put in nomination and withdrew. E. P. Brooks, Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, and Maj. W. S. Beckett, all of Peoria, were placed in nomination in spite of the protests of Puterbaugh and Beckett. An informal ballot showed that Brooks had forty-seven, Brackett thirty-six, and Puterbaugh 148. Before the close of the first formal ballot the tide set so strong in favor of Puterbaugh that Brooks withdrew, the ballot resulting: Puterbaugh, 190; Brooks, 16. Then Puterbaugh, after his nomination was made unanimous, declined emphatically. Brooks' nomination was renewed and Harlan P. Tracy of Elmwood, W. E. Phelps of Elmwood, and Samuel Woolner of Peoria were nominated and declined. Maj. Brackett had also declined the honor of an unanimous nomination. This left no one but Brooks of Peoria in the field, and his nomination was made unanimous. He accepted. The selection of a Senatorial candidate occupied the larger portion of the afternoon. Mark M. Bassett of Peoria and John H. Van Arsdale of Kickapoo were then nominated by acclamation for Representatives, and the rest of the county ticket was concluded as follows: For Circuit Clerk, W. J. Woosley; States-Attorney, Isaac C. Edwards; Surveyor, Leander King; Coroner, James Bennett.

THIRTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Thirty-fourth Senatorial District Republican Convention was held here today. The contest for minority Representatives was prolonged though not bitter, there being three candidates in the field. Perry Logsdon of Rushville was nominated on the 106th ballot. C. E. Elliott of Petersburg was unanimously chosen for Senator.

TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL.

ANNA, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Twentieth Congressional District Prohibition Convention nominated A. Davis of Duquoin for Congress. Five counties out of eleven were represented. There is a desire among some of the leading lights to have a legislative ticket in the field, excepting a Senator. The Greenbackers have done nothing as yet.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOLEDO, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Cumberland County nominated the following ticket:

Circuit Clerk—Bazil Brown.
State-Attorney—J. B. Atchison.
Surveyor—George Moreland.
Coroner—W. W. Quinn.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Seventh District Congressional Greenback Convention occurred here today. The attendance was not large. Melvin J. Keith of Ohio, Bureau County, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization. No Congressman was nominated.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republicans held their County Convention here today and nominated a full ticket with the exception of State-Attorney, for which office they failed to put in a candidate. Delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention were also elected, fifteen in number. The Senatorial Convention is to be at Washington Wednesday, Sept. 17. J. F. Reed, editor of the *Republican* of this city, will receive the support of Tazewell for the nomination for Representative. Woodford sends ten and Marshall eight delegates. George Hunt, Republican candidate for Attorney-General, and J. M. Taylor, Republican candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District, addressed a large mass-meeting here this evening.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for this district was held at Washington, this county, today. Green P. Orendorf of Hopedale, Tazewell County, was selected as the candidate for State Senator. He was elected a member of the Lower House from this district in 1878. Julius Wattercott of Henry, Marshall County, and Samuel Patrick of Washburne, Woodford County, were selected as candidates for the Lower House.

A LETTER FROM OGLESBY DEFINING HIS POSITION.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Jacob Grosch, a gentleman of this city, and a friend of the Hon. R. J. Oglesby, hearing certain rumors of the ex-Governor seeking the United States Senatorship, wrote a letter and had received the following reply:

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 1.—*Jacob Grosch*—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Aug. 27 seems to have gone wrong. I only have it today. I am glad to have a good report from you about the look of our affairs in Marion County. I am a candidate for Governor only, for nothing else. I am not a candidate for United States Senator. I do not want that office. I want to be elected Governor and serve the full term out, and want nothing else, and this you may say to any one who may talk to you on the subject. I am running on the Republican platform, plain and simple, on no other, and am bound by no other. Yours truly, R. J. OGLESBY.

MICHIGAN.

MUSKEGON COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The County Convention of fusionists held here the 3d nominated for Judge of Probate, Eugene Fellows; Sheriff, Timothy Bresnaham; Treasurer, H. S. Henderson; Clerk, Frank W. Hawley; Register of Deeds, James B. Lee; Prosecuting Attorney, Stephen H. Clink; Circuit Court Commissioners, Arthur Jones and H. A. Price; Coroners, J. C. Dove and Charles McKenzie; Representatives, First District, William B. Wilson; Second, Henry Beach.

The Republicans nominated today for Judge of Probate, Orrin Whitney; Sheriff, Rufus W. Skeels; Treasurer, G. O. Kingsbury; Clerk, John Tait; Register of Deeds, R. A. Fleming; Prosecuting Attorney, H. S. Delano; Circuit Court Commissioners, James Snow and J. C. McLaughlin; Coroners, Dr. Coon and J. D. Vanderwerp; Representatives, First District, Abel Anderson; Second, H. E. Staples. Many Democrats are dissatisfied with their portion of the ticket.

VERMONT.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4.—Returns from 227 towns give Pingree (Rep.), 41,188; Redington (Dem.), 19,197; Independent, Greenback, and scattering, 733. Pingree's plurality, 21,991; Pingree's majority, 21,258. There are only thirteen towns to be heard from, which four years ago cast an aggregated vote of 996. They will probably add 400 to the Republican majority, making 21,658. The Democratic vote has fallen off 10 per cent and the Republican vote 11 per cent compared with 1880.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4.—Returns from 229 towns give Pingree 40,799, Redington, 19,400; Soule, 474; Independent and scattering, 186. Majority for Pingree over all, 20,737. The same towns in 1880 gave Farnham 45,356; Phelps, 20,639; Heath, Greenbacker, 1,445; majority 23,272. Loss in Republican vote 4,557, and reduction in Republican majority 2,533. Loss in Democratic vote 1,239. Providing Pingree's majority in the remaining eleven towns should equal that of Farnham his majority would be 22,459.

JAPAN AT THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

Japan is well represented at the forestry exhibition at Edinburg. There is now in Japan a Government Department of Forestry and a forestry school numbering 150 pupils. Efforts are being made by the Government to introduce foreign shrubs and trees, as well as to improve the native varieties.

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...ia District—Samuel J. Ran... ...ominated).
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...istrict—W. S. Shirk, Repub...
...istrict—Nathaniel J. Ham... ...enominated).
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ILLINOIS.

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DEMOCRATS.

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FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

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LOGAN AT WOODSTOCK.

The Next Vice-President Warmly Welcomed by the People of McHenry County.

His Visit to the Fair-Grounds in the Afternoon—A Tilt with Gen. Black.

The Republican Rally at Night a Magnificent Event—Gen. Logan's Remarks.

AT THE FAIR-GROUNDS.

A NOTABLE DAY FOR M'HENRY COUNTY.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It is not often that Woodstock and McHenry County are treated to two such momentous events as have taken place here today—a vast county-fair gathering in the afternoon with distinguished guests present, Gen. John A. Logan the most prominent, and a big Republican rally in the evening. The McHenry County Fair, held yearly at this place, has grown to be an institution of Northern Illinois, and always draws an immense throng of farmers and citizens generally, and the announcement that Gen. Logan would be here today increased the attendance, upwards of 10,000 people being on the grounds. The Logan party reached here at noon from Madison, and at the station was met by an eager crowd of people, who cheered enthusiastically as the General stepped from the car. The latter was accompanied by Mrs. Logan, Frank Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, Gen. Torrence, and Gen. Fairchild. Judge Williamson and Gen. Martin Beem came here from Chicago to meet them.

LOGAN DEMOLISHES GEN. BLACK.

Gen. John C. Black came on the same train to speak at the fair. The guests were driven to the fair-grounds in carriages. Gen. Logan, as usual, being met with cheers from every side, and after dinner had been served the thousands of men and women congregated in and about the grand stand were addressed first by Gen. Black and then by Gen. Logan. The former in his opening said he came here to deliver an agricultural speech, but as his farming had been done at long range his remarks would be very general. Then Mr. Black took occasion to drag politics into his speech by suggesting that Farmer Logan, Farmer Fairchild, and Farmer Torrence had come here to study incubation—the incubation of Republican votes. This sally was not well received, and thereafter the speaker confined himself to farming matters, and was very entertaining.

When he sat down Gen. Logan, who was by his side, laughingly observed, "I'll have to give it to you when it comes my turn." There were loud calls for Logan at this time, and he was introduced, the shouts of applause with which he was greeted lasting several moments. Gen. Logan spoke only three or four minutes. He said he thought a short speech would be the most pleasing one. Referring to the "able and eloquent orator" who had preceded him and to the incubation scheme, Gen. Logan said: "I was invited one year ago to attend this fair today and promised then to do so, but Gen. Black says he rushed here in response to a telegram. [Laughter and applause.] Now if he can make such a good speech on what he knows nothing about, what kind of a speech can he make on a subject that he does know something about?" [Renewed laughter. Mrs. Logan turned to Gen. Black and said: "That's real mean."] Gen. Logan then referred to the prosperity of the county, congratulating the farmers on the advancement they had made, and predicted for them continued prosperity and abundance. He was loudly cheered at the close.

The Logan party dined at the residence of Mr. John J. Murphy, the banker, and it is worth noting that Mr. Murphy, who is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in McHenry County, has heretofore voted the Democratic ticket but is now supporting Blaine and Logan.

THE EVENING RALLY.

A GREAT CROWD PRESENT—GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Republican rally in the evening was the largest political demonstration ever witnessed here, exceeding even the hopes of the most sanguine of the local leaders and certainly the anticipations of the speakers. The meeting was held in the city park, which was completely hemmed before nightfall by the teams and vehicles of farmers from the surrounding country, many of whom had overlooked the fair, and came in late merely to see and hear Gen. Logan. There was a large delegation from Harvard, where, by the way, Gen. Logan had addressed a large crowd in the morning, being surprised and taken from the train and escorted to the hotel. There were delegations present from other towns, and a large torchlight procession of Blaine and Logan clubs in full uniform appeared on the streets early in the evening. There was a grand pyrotechnic display, bands were everywhere, and park and residences were gayly decorated. The Logan party were escorted to the park by the army of torchlight bearers, and when the General appeared on the platform there was long continued cheering, to be renewed when Col. W. R. Avery introduced the next Vice-President. Gen. Logan as soon as quiet was restored said he would not make a lengthy speech, as his voice was nearly worn out. He called the attention of the farmers of McHenry County to the fact that the coming election was to show whether or not the productions of foreign cheap labor were to be pitted against American industries and interests without any objection being offered by the Government. The Democrats were in the minority, and if they carried out the policy of a free ballot and fair count they could not carry five States in the Union. It was only in districts controlled by the Democrats that a free ballot and a fair count could not be found. Gen. Logan then referred to the country's growth under Republican rule, and the great acts of the Republican party, and ridiculed in a telling manner the Democratic platform and Cleveland's letter of acceptance. He closed with a brilliant eulogy of the character and public services of Mr. Blaine.

During the speech he was applauded again and again, and at the finish the enthusiasm was given vent to in the loudest and longest of cheers. People pressed upon the platform to shake hands with the General.

The next speaker was Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, whose remarks were full of humor and good arguments, and were particularly well received. Gov. Fairchild will speak at the fair tomorrow noon. The Logan party left for Chicago on a special train at 10 o'clock.

A MASTODON UNEARTHED.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 4.—In Alpine Township, nine miles north of this city, Drs. W. H. Drealhand and Joel C. Parker today exhumed the greater portion of the skeleton of a mastodon twelve and one-half feet in hight, the largest ever found except one by Prof. Warren, and the only remains of the kind ever discovered in the drift formation of Western Michigan. It was found in marshy ground by ditchers on the farm of Aaron Hills, under about two feet of vegetable mold and in quicksand permeated by spring water. The largest rib found measures four feet, and one tooth, the enamel on which is perfect, weighed three pounds ten and a half ounces. The exhumation is by no means complete, but will be pushed with vigor and the skeleton restored and set up in the Kent Scientific Museum in this city.

DRUNK AND UGLY.

While in a drunken frenzy James Archibald, a middle-aged laborer, made a serious assault upon Mrs. Annie Chapman of No. 94 South Green street, and inflicted a severe gash upon her forehead with a pocketknife. He had previously been seriously beaten by some persons whom he had encountered upon his wanderings during the evening and was covered with blood when taken to the station. He could give no account of himself.

A PASTOR ORDAINED.

The ordination of the Rev. J. W. Weddell of the Dearborn Mission Church attracted a large gathering to the First Baptist Church last night. After the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Grose of New York, and prayer by the Rev. A. J. Sage, the Rev. L. T. Bush, Clerk of the Council, intimated that the Rev. J. W. Weddell at the afternoon meeting had stated his religious experience and doctrinal views, and was approved by the council as in every way qualified for the Christian ministry.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence then preached a sermon on "Personal Power," and the Rev. P. A. Weddell, father of the candidate, gave the ordination prayer, and in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Grose laid hands on the young minister. The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, in a few appropriate sentences, expressed the great pleasure it gave him to welcome his young fellow-laborer with the hand of fellowship. The charge to the candidate was given by the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, and the Rev. Duncan McGregor in a charge to the members of the mission earnestly bespoke their sympathy and help for their young pastor.

CHASED BY DETECTIVES.

Officers of the Law in Search of a Long Branch Man Charged with Forgery.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 4.—Frank Patterson, owner of the opera-house here, is missing, and detectives are searching for him with warrants for his arrest. He is charged with having forged the indorsement of a number of well-known residents of Monmouth County on notes aggregating over $20,000. William W. Conover and Judge Samuel T. Hendrickson of Red Bank, his indorsers to a considerable amount, have attached all his property and taken possession of the opera-house. Uriah White, a wealthy business-man of Asbury Park, stated that Patterson forged his indorsement on notes to the amount of $2,700. Capt. Lewis A. Ranier, Superintendent of the Ocean Grove association, claims a note given by him was raised from $50 to $250. All sorts of rumors are afloat. Patterson went to Philadelphia as manager of the comedy troupe of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight, but the officers have been unable to find him there. He was engaged in several business enterprises. He was manager of the opera house, publisher of the *Shore Express*, a weekly newspaper, proprietor of a book-store, handled nearly all the newspapers sold in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and was manager of the New Jersey theatrical circuit, which was composed of Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Freehold. Last year he purchased the right to use the opera "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." He handsomely equipped two large companies, and played them in all parts of the United States and Canada under the name of Patterson's New York Opera Companies Nos. 1 and 2. The case has caused intense excitement. Patterson leaves a wife and two children.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Minor Items of News Collected by Telegraph.

The Toronto Seamen's Union has decided that wages be increased from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

The headless body of Dr. Black, surgeon of the Tallapoosa, was yesterday found floating in Muskeget Channel.

At the session of the National Assembly of Knights of Labor at Philadelphia the report of General Secretary Taylor showed an unexpected balance of $10,000.

Thomas Hughes, the founder of the Rugby colony, arrived there this week on a visit to his mother, and will institute a college at the colony before returning to England.

A circular issued yesterday at Salt Lake City calls upon Mormons to raise voluntary subscriptions for the families of the missionaries recently murdered in Tennessee.

The trustees of the Female Industrial College at Jackson, Miss., have decided to locate the college at Columbus. Columbus gives $50,000 in city bonds and $40,000 worth of city property.

The main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Shenandoah, Pa., sunk about three feet. The "crack" is 150 feet long and four feet wide. All traffic is suspended, delaying large excursion parties.

The Teemer-Ross race will be rowed at Point-of-Pines the afternoon of Sept. 27. Ross receives five seconds start. The stakes are $1,000 a side. The winner takes two-thirds of the gate receipts and the loser one-third.

In a soft-glove contest at Columbus last evening Charles McDonald, the champion heavy-weight of Canada, was knocked out in the fourth round by "Bob" Farrell. Farrell broke his hand in the first part of the last round.

The Association of Stationary Engineers, in session at Baltimore, reëlected J. G. Beckerly of Chicago President, R. J. Kilpatrick Vice-President, G. G. Minor of Cincinnati Secretary, George M. Barker of Nashville Treasurer, John Trex of Detroit conductor.

The Free-Thinkers' meeting at Cassadaga, N. Y., yesterday was very largely attended. The speakers were A. B. Bradford of Pennsylvania, Dr. A. R. McCormick and Charles Watts, London, England; the ex-Rev. George Chainey, and Miss Juliet Severence of Milwaukee.

The third day of the six-day walking match in Kansas City for $500 a side closed last evening. The score at 9 p. m. was: Dan O'Leary of Chicago, 281 miles; W. J. Miller of St. Louis and W. S. Waters of Denver, walking alternately against the champion, had a combined score of 277 miles and two laps.

The man recently arrested at Readsboro, Vt., and who gave his name as J. W. Harrison of Chicago, does not prove, as was suspected, to be J. J. McMahon, who is accused of stealing $20,000 from the Leather Manufacturers' Bank in New York. The accused was lodged in the Bennington Jail pending the arrival of New York parties.

The committee appointed by the Board of Regents of the Wisconsin University to consider the charges that President Bascom had meddled with politics too much and that he had neglected his duties reported to the board Wednesday that it has been unable to get a quorum for a meeting, and returned the charges without recommendation.

For over two months the hog-cholera has been making great ravages in Fayette County, Illinois. There was some abatement of the disease for a short time, and it was thought the worst was over, when it broke out afresh in another portion of the county. In many instances entire herds have fallen victims to the malady, all efforts to check its progress having been ineffectual.

A parade of military, Grand Army of the Republic, and civic societies occurred yesterday at Cumberland, Md., in honor of the Society of the Army of West Virginia. A tournament followed, and in the evening a meeting was held at the wigwam. Gen. George Crook was reëlected President. Speeches were made by ex-President Hayes, Col. H. J. Johnson, Louis E. McComas, and others. The society adjourned to meet at Portsmouth, O., next year.

The Freethinkers' Convention at Cassadaga, N. Y., got fairly started yesterday morning. A committee was appointed to arrange a program. The subject of the annual address was the contest between results produced by the call of science and the call of faith. The ex-Rev. W. S. Bell of Chicago discussed prohibition. The ex-Rev. Samuel P. Putnam spoke of coming religious demands. The evening meeting was led by Dr. Juliet H. Severance of Milwaukee. Other members made remarks.

United States Post-Office Inspector George C. Maynard of St. Louis yesterday caused the arrest of William Borner Sr. and William Borner Jr. at Centralia, Ill., on the charge of using washed postage stamps. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Stoaker, and were bound over for trial in the United States District Court at Springfield in the sum of $500 each. The Borners are well-to-do citizens, the elder keeping a general merchandise store in Centralia.

Oklahoma Miller, John McGrew, and a large number of Oklahoma boomers who have lately been ejected from the Indian Territory by the military, are at Wichita, Kas., seeking an opportunity to get before the United States grand jury and indict Maj. Bennett, Indian-Agent Rogers, and others who were actively instrumental in their removal from the Indian Territory and the destruction of the Village of Rock Falls. Thus far they have not been able to get a hearing. At the last term of court held at Wichita the boomers got before the grand jury and court adjourned at once.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Werra, from New York.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Arrived out, the Moravia, from New York.

RAILROADS.

Meetings Called to Settle the Tripartite and Eastern Passenger-Rate Troubles.

Commissioner Fink to Succeed Charles Francis Adams as Trunk-Line Arbitrator.

T. J. Potter Made First Vice-President of the Burlington—Ohio River Pool Meeting.

A Meeting of General Managers Called for Sept. 15 and 16 to Consider the Tripartite and Other Complications.

A meeting of the committee of General Managers of Western roads, appointed at the managers' meeting in this city a short time ago to devise a plan for the settlement of tripartite and other complications, has at last been called by the Chairman of the committee, Mr. J. C. McMullin of the Alton. The meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city Sept. 15, and a general meeting of the roads interested in the business east and west of the Missouri will be held the following day. If the committee fails to devise a plan by which the existing difficulties can be overcome the general meeting will have nothing to do but to adjourn, as without a definit plan it will be impossible to discuss intelligently the questions to be settled. The roads are all anxious to have the difficulties settled and paying rates restored on all business. But still great doubts are entertained that anything will be accomplished. The new position recently taken by the Chicago & Northwestern regarding its Sioux City & Pacific line has unsettled all plans previously made, and it will be no easy matter to harmonize the interests of this road with those of the other tripartite roads. The other tripartite complications will not be so difficult of adjustment, as the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and other Eastern allies of the Union Pacific seem to be willing to waive their right to make through rates on Utah, Colorado, and Pacific coast business, provided the Union Pacific will absolve those roads from the requirement to give it all their through business. It the Union Pacific, however, refuses to concede this, its Eastern allies will insist upon their right to make through rates, as they cannot afford to give up the only advantage they have for giving the Union Pacific all their through business. These questions must be settled before anything can be done regarding Utah, Colorado, or California business.

The Transcontinental Association will also meet again in this city Sept. 16 to take action regarding the proposed reorganization of the association in case the tripartite roads should be able adjust their difficulties.

Commissioner Fink to Be Made Arbitrator in Place of C. F. Adams, Resigned.

The resignation of Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr. as Trunk-Line Arbitrator, which is now officially announced, has been generally expected ever since he became President of the Union Pacific. The impression prevails that Commissioner Albert Fink will be elected arbitrator, for which position he is better qualified than any other man in the country. Mr. Fink has long been desirous of retiring from the Commissionership, as the arduous duties of the position have greatly impaired his health. As arbitrator his duties will be much less exacting and the trunk lines will still retain his able counsel and advice. For the position of Commissioner in place of Mr. Fink, Mr. George R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Erie, and Mr. N. Guilford, Assistant Commissioner under Mr. Fink, are mentioned. It is hardly probably that Mr. Blanchard will give up his present position to accept the place, and it is therefore quite likely that Mr. Guilford will be made Commissioner. Mr. Guilford has been Assistant Commissioner during the last two or three years, and, consequently, is well-posted in the affairs of the office, and, as Mr. Fink will be near him to give necessary advice, he will no doubt be able to fill the position satisfactorily.

A Deserved Recognition—Mr. T. J. Potter Elected First Vice-President of the Burlington.

It transpired yesterday that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Boston Aug 19 Mr. T. J. Potter was promoted from Third Vice-President to First Vice-President. Mr. Potter will continue to hold the title of General Manager of all the Burlington lines, both east and west of the Missouri River. Mr. Peasly, the Treasurer of the company, will continue to hold the position of Second Vice-President. The Third Vice-Presidency has been abolished.

It is also learned that in addition to his promotion to First Vice-President Mr. Potter's salary was materially increased. Mr. Potter well deserves this handsome recognition. He has done more than any five men to make the Burlington the great road it is today. He is generally conceded to be one of the ablest and most sagacious railroad managers in the country, and there is no branch of the railroad service which he does not thoroughly understand. Numerous efforts have been made by other companies during the last few years to entice him away from the Burlington, but being much attached to the road, in whose service he has gained his excellent reputation, he refused to entertain any offers, no matter how flattering.

A Meeting Called to Consider the Existing Passenger-Rate Complications.

Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the threatened outbreak of a passenger-war in the territory of the Joint Executive Committee. Mr. C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio; Mr. A. J. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; and Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, have taken it upon themselves to act as peacemakers. They have sent the following dispatch to the General Passenger Agents of all the roads interested in the business:

"For the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon a plan for restoration and maintenance of tariff rates in all directions within the territory of the Joint Executive Committee a meeting of representatives of all lines interested is hereby called at the Dennison House, Indianapolis, for Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock sharp."

On account of this it is not probable that active hostilities will be commenced until it has been determined by that meeting that it is impossible to settle the existing difficulties without recourse to war. If the report is true that the roads out of New York have agreed to restore rates and stop the payment of high commissions in New York the Indianapolis meeting is likely to agree upon a similar arrangement regarding east-bound rates. All the roads have come to the conclusion that the present state of affairs, which is worse than an open war, cannot continue any longer, and unless some agreement on uniform and fair rates can be made at once no other alternative is left than to commence the conflict in earnest by making an open and heavy reduction to the public direct. By that means the losses of the roads would in a measure be made good by the increased traffic induced by the low rates. As matters are now the public receives little or no benefit from the fight and the losses of the roads are much heavier than they would be in an open fight, the scalpers and steamship agents getting nearly all the benefit. The fact that Mr. Smith, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis (controlled by Vanderbilt), is one of the signers of the above call, indicates that the Vanderbilt lines are ready to enter into an arrangement for the settlement of the difficulties with the other roads. But whether they are ready to make such concessions to the Grand Trunk, Erie, and West Shore Roads as will induce them to join in an agreement for the future maintenance of rates remains to be seen. The present conflict was the result of the jealousy existing between the Grand Trunk, West Shore, and Erie on the one hand and the Vanderbilt roads on the other. It will therefore depend entirely upon the temper of these parties towards one another whether a disastrous war in passenger rates has to be fought or not.

East-Bound Freight Affairs Still in Bad Condition.

Reports are still current that east-bound freight rates are being cut, but no positive evidence against any one line has yet been secured. The fact that the Pan-Handle has lately taken a larger amount of business than usual is taken as an indication that it is not maintaining rates. The Pan-Handle people, however, insist that they are taking no business except at tariff rates. That the Wabash is cutting rates no one doubts, but this road, not being a member of the Chicago Committee, cannot be held to account. The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville has lately been charged with cutting east-bound rates from Peoria. The fact that this road refused to make regular reports of shipments gave rise to the suspicion that it was not maintaining rates. The officers of the company, however, state that their refusal to make reports was due to the fact that Joint-Agent Spiers had resigned and there was no one to whom they could consistently intrust their affairs.

The Ohio River Pool.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—[Special.]—Commissioner Richardson of the Chicago & Ohio River pool, in pursuance to resolutions passed Aug. 12, has collected statistics upon which to base the percentages in the business between Chicago and the South, and has called a meeting of the pool in this city for Tuesday next to consider and perfect plans and agree upon a division of business. Business east-bound is said to be lighter than for many months. All the through east freight over all lines would scarcely make a good movement for a single road. The north and south lines are doing very well, and the movement westward is heavy.

Michigan Central's Yearly Report.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Michigan Central Railroad Company has made its annual report to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1884. It shows the total liabilities to be $34,714,244; income from all sources, $12,958,007; total operating expenses and taxes, $9,593,540; net income, $3,364,456. After deducting interest, rentals, and all other charges, a balance of $5,571,517 is carried forward, as against $5,944,460 forwarded last year at corresponding date. The number of miles operated is 1,468. The total number of employés is 9,136, receiving aggregate salaries of $5,180,209.

Fixing the Cotton Tariff to the Seaboard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—Representatives of the trunk railroads running east from here held a meeting this afternoon in Joint-Commissioner Depew's office for the purpose of fixing the cotton tariff to the seaboard for the coming year. After discussion Commissioner Depew was instructed to confer with the Memphis roads and make some arrangements with them under which the St. Louis lines shall be protected. Another meeting will then be held and a rate be fixed which will harmonize with Memphis, New Orleans, and Galveston. The rate is not likely to be as high as that of last year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Arbitration Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association held a secret session yesterday in Louisville, but refused to make any of the proceedings public.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley has called a meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association, to be held in this city Sept. 16, to consider the application of the Missouri Pacific for an increased percentage.

President M. E. Ingalls of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago (Kankakee) Line was in the city yesterday and had a conference with President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island in reference to the management of the Seneca Line, which is jointly owned by both roads.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for August decreased $26,728; the earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for July decreased $142,160; the earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the fourth week in August decreased $16,518, and for the month of August, $27,453.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, gives notice that the rates on grain, flour, millstuffs, and seeds in car-loads to Peoria will be obtained by deducting two cents per 100 pounds from rates shown in tariffs forty-eight and forty-nine, dated Aug. 22, 1884.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is selling excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return at one fare for the round trip ($24) from Chicago, for the benefit of the American Association of Science, which convenes in Philadelphia this month. These excursion tickets will be on sale until Sept. 11 for members of the association and their immediate families, and will be good to return until Sept. 19.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley of the Southwestern Railway Association left for St. Louis last evening to attend a meeting, called by Mr. M. L. Sargent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, of the representatives of the roads in Southeastern Kansas for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform live-stock rates from competing points in Kansas, east of Wichita.

Six months have passed since the bondholders of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago have received a penny from the Wabash, the lessee of their road. The ninety days of grace expired Sept. 1, and still no cash is forthcoming. It is said that the Wabash is unable to secure expected assistance from abroad, and that it will not be a surprise if the cutting syndicate within a few days takes steps to secure possession of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway for the election of a Board of Directors, was held at Huntington, Ind., yesterday. The following directors were elected: H. J. Jewett, C. L. Atterbury, John King Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, and O. W. Childs of New York, George J. Bippus of Huntington, T. A. Lewis of Indianapolis, J. M. Adams of Cleveland, and C. C. Waite of Cincinnati. The new board will meet soon in New York for the election of officers.

The State Board of Equalization submitted a question to the Attorney-General regarding the assessment of sleeping-cars other than Pullman palace cars. He holds that if a railroad company owns and uses sleeping-cars as a part of its equipment they must be scheduled and assessed as such. If owned by a sleeping-car company and let for use to a railroad company, they should be assessed by local Assessors at the point where usually kept when not in use, or at the sleeping-car company's principal office.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Mr. W. Hobbs, who was for some years railroad editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, recently engaged to do similar service on the St. Paul and Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*. Before leaving St. Louis his friends in that railroad centre gave a banquet in his honor, and presented him on the occasion with an elegant gold watch and chain, and parted with him with sincere regrets. Imagine the surprise, four days after, when he returned to St. Louis, having in that brief period of time at St. Paul become so homesick that he threw up his position."

The annual report of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago shows 758.55 miles of track in operation, nearly all of which is laid with steel rails. It has 303 locomotives, 157 passenger coaches, 7,655 freight cars. The total revenue-yielding tonnage for the year is 5,084,708 tons. The total earnings for the line have been $10,077,635; operating expenses $6,552,965; net earnings, $3,524,670; a decrease for the year of 24.39 per cent. Twenty people have been killed and 118 injured. There have been 346 train accidents, of which 193 were derailments and 42 collisions.

Mr. Godfrey Macdonald has resigned his position of Commericial Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railway in this city, and Mr. E. H. Wood has been appointed to take charge of the freight business of the company in his place. Mr. Wood has been in the service of the Union Pacific for many years, and no man could have been selected for the place better qualified than he. As heretofore stated, it is quite likely that Mr. Macdonald will be made General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Atlantic in place of Mr. Alexander Mackay, who is about to resign to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central.

SENATOR WHITE.

State Senator George E. White was last evening presented with an elegant writing-desk and chair by numerous friends of the Tenth Ward. The completion of his residence at No. 381 Washington boulevard removed Senator White from the Tenth to the Eleventh Ward, and his former constituents wished to give him substantial proof of their continued friendship and support. Justice David J. Lyon made the presentation speech. Among those present were Alds. Walsh and McNurney, W. J. Miller, Henry M. Deal, James D. Kline, and John D. Murphy.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Time Yesterday Occupied by Formal Addresses of Welcome and Responses.

Eminent Men in Attendance—Letters of Regret and Congratulatory Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Academy of Music today was the scene of a gathering impressive neither for members nor picturesqueness, but remarkable as an assemblage of nearly all the great scientific teachers of the country. The vast auditorium, the scene of the most brilliant events of the year, was sparsely occupied at 9 o'clock this morning by about 1,000 quiet, plainly-dressed men, the leaders of scientific thought of the country and the pioneers in the investigation of Nature's secrets in the world. The delegates came straggling in by twos and threes, all wearing small blue ribbons pinned to the left lappel of their coats. Besides nearly all the well-known American scientists, there were present more than 200 British associates who were delegates to the Montreal convention and arrived here on a special train at 9 nine o'clock this morning. The main body of the delegates was assigned to seats on the floor, while the leading speakers and the most notable visitors viewed the assemblage from the stage. Among the latter were Profs. George F. Barker, Mendenhall Rowland, James Hall, Asa Gray Smith of the University of Virginia, Putnam, Newberry of Columbia, Carhart of Evanston, Newcombe Scudder of Cambridge, C. S. Minot, Woolsey, Johnson, and Bickmore of the American Museum of Natural History; Commander Sampson, United States Navy; and Dr. Youmans, Sir William Thompson, England's great mathematician and electrician, Sir Lyon Playfair, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, cousin of the Home Secretary.

OPENING THE SESSION.

The session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was formally opened at 10:30 o'clock by the retiring President, Prof. Young of Princeton College. As the great solar physicist rose, a man of middle stature, bright eyes, high forehead, iron-gray hair, and an expression of perception and discovery, he was greeted with applause. After prayer by the Rev. A. C. McCook, Philadelphia, a distinguished meteorologist, Prof. Young said that in calling the association to order he performed the last function of his office, which he now resigned to the new President, Prof. J. P. Lesley of the University of Pennsylvania.

President Lesley bowed to his predecessor and the audience amid applause. There could be no more signal illustration of the fact that men whose lives are devoted to material science live apart from their fellow-men. Prof. Lesley's figure, tall and spare, clad in loose-fitting light-colored garments, was unfamiliar to most of the Philadelphians present. He expressed his assurance that the meeting would be both pleasant and memorable, and that its success was assured by the large number of scientists already in attendance and by the allies from foreign lands who would lend their presence. Additional interest would be given the session by the great exhibition illustrative of electrical science. The meeting would be also memorable, being held in the birthplace of American Independence—a centre of civilization, literature, and science; a city distinguished as the home of civil and religious liberty, and always famous for its intelligence and its hospitality.

In the centre of the stage, while President Lesley was speaking, sat Gov. Pattison and Mayor Smith, and on either side were the Vice-Presidents and the officers of the association. The Russian Minister, gray-haired and white-bearded, showing the keenest interest in everything that was said, occupied a seat at the right of the platform.

THE WELCOMING ADDRESS.

As President Lesley finished, he introduced Gov. Pattison, who welcomed the association to the State of Pennsylvania in an address of about half an hour, in which the usual references to the progress of civilization, the enlightenment of the world, the invention of steam and electricity, were made. His address was cordial and at times felicitous, and about the best part of it was the few words which follow:

"In all the practical avenues of multifarious industry the scientific footprints are distinctly seen. To them we are indebted for much of the success attending the development of our marvelous resources as a nation. Whenever a mine has been opened, a furnace set in operation, or a factory started on its humming career, the busy fingers of science has found employment. The principles which regulate the operations of the mechanical powers and which lie at the foundation of complicated machinery, which relate to the smelting and refining of metals, the composition and improvement of soils, the reduction and uniform whiteness of vegetable fibre, the mixture and application of colors, the motion and pressure of fluids, the property and light of heat, the navigation of rivers and seas, and the laws of magnetism, electricity, and galvanism, may all be seen illustrated among the thousands of industrial establishments which punctuate this great country from side to side."

When the Governor had spoken, William B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, tendered the scientists the freedom of the city.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

President Lesley made a brief reply to this double welcome. He extended the thanks of the association to the Governor and Mayor for their welcome, which he pronounced like that of a parent to a child who has traveled far and is returning, laden with the fruits of experience and endeavor, for in Philadelphia the American Association had its origin. He concluded:

"This thirty-third meeting, probably the largest and the most successful of all its meetings, is graced for the first time by the presence of the representatives of a large number of sister associations as well as the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a considerable number of delegates from other societies, coming not only from the remotest corners of Christendom, but from the Orient and Indies as well. Therefore the association, as I have said, meets here as a child returning to the house of its father; and the welcome of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia is the only one which it would be natural for the delegates to look for. Gentlemen, in behalf of the association I thank you."

SOCIETIES REPRESENTED—LETTERS OF REGRET.

The formalities of reception over, the Permanent Secretary announced that among the prominent foreign organizations which would be represented at the meeting were the Linnean Society of London, the Ornithological Society of Vienna, the Geological Society of India, the Asiatic Society of Japan, the Entomological Society of Belgium, the Royal Geographical Society and Royal Geological Societies of England, the Natural History Society of Glasgow, the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, the Royal Society of Great Britain, the Royal Academy of Lucca, and the Royal Society of Antiquarians, London.

Letters of regret were read from the Bombay School of Science, the National School of Mines, the Geographical Society of Bengal, the Scientific Association of Vienna, the Academy of Arts at Rouen, and the Botanical Society of France.

TELEGRAPHIC GREETINGS.

President Lesley announced that he had written a telegram to be sent to the French Association for the Advancement of Science, whose annual session had begun that very morning at Blois. Before he had filed the dispatch the following had been received:

"The French Association for the Advancement of Science, assembled at Blois, addresses to its American sister wishes of prosperity and friendly and fraternal compliments."

In reply to this President Lesley announced that he would send this telegraphic greeting:

"The American Association, in session in Philadephia, the home of Franklin, greets the French Congress in session at Blois, the birthplace of Pepin. May steam and electricity join in proclaiming and realizing the ideas of science, and unite the nations in good-will for the welfare of all mankind."

The Secretary then read a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of Stamford, Conn., inclosing a check for $1,000 for experiments on the communication of heat and light. This is the second gift from the same lady to the association for this purpose. A letter was also read from Isaac Lea, now 93 years of age, who was for several terms President of the Association, regretting his inability to attend the present session and inviting members to a reception at his house at Long Branch Saturday.

A list of over 300 applicants for membership which had been approved by the standing committee was read and adopted.

The President announced as the committee upon an International Scientific Congress Profs. Newcomb and Terry, Hunt, G. F. Banke, C. C. Pickering, T. W. Howell, Ira Remsen, and C. S. Minot. This concluded the routine business of the morning, and the general session adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow in order to permit the nine sections to organize.

WORK OF THE SECTIONS.

All the meetings of the sections in the afternoon were largely attended. Many of the addresses made by the Presidents were purely technical, but they all commanded the closest interest and attention.

The section of Geology and Geography, which met in the main room of the Horticultural Hall, listened to an address by Prof. N. H. Winchell of Minneapolis upon "Crystalline Rocks of the Northwest." The paper was a critical review of the stratigraphic distinctions made by various authorities and conflicting nomenclatures for rocks of corresponding age. The Huronian of Canada the speaker held to be the equivalent as the lowest of the taconic groups in the Northwest. Much confusion and conflict of authority had arisen naming the upper groups.

The section of Chemistry met in the Episcopal Academy, Prof. J. W. Langley of Ann Arbor, Mich., in the chair, while Prof. H. Carmichael acted as Secretary. Prof. Langley's address was upon the chemical affinity, and was in the main historical in its treatment.

Prof. H. T. Eddy of Cincinnati presided over the section of Mathematics, and G. W. Hough of Chicago recorded. Prof. Eddy's paper was of general interest, and is likely to provoke discussion. His subject was the mathematical instruction of our schools and colleges—its aims, needs, defects, and relations to scientific research. He deplored the tendency to treat mathematics from a purely disciplinary point of view, and urged that young minds be induced to find more interest in this branch of study by being taught to study it as leading to a wide field of knowledge worth acquiring for its own sake.

In the hall of the College of Physicians met the section of Histology and Microscopy, of which Prof. T. G. Wormley of the University of Pennsylvania was Chairman and R. Hitchcock of New York Secretary. Prof. Wormley's subject was microscopy in connection with toxicology, with a special discussion of its value in the detection of poisons in criminal and violent deaths.

Prof. Edward S. Morse of Massachusetts presided over the section of anthropology. The paper of Prof. Morse was an interesting discussion of the geological evidences of the antiquity of man.

Prof. John Trowbridge addressed the Physics section upon the nature of electricity.

In the section of Biography Prof. E. D. Cope of Philadelphia delivered an address upon Catagenesis.

AN EVENING LECTURE—TODAY'S PROGRAM.

This evening the Academy of Music was well filled when Prof. James S. Newberry of Columbia College lectured on the "Geological Evolution of the North American Coast." There was an interesting series of views of the carboniferous or coal-forming age, picturing the many trees that characterized that age of singularly exotic and prolific vegetation. The fauna and flora, as well as the fish and animal life of the ages, were fully represented by the stereopticon views which illustrated the lecture. The audience listened in silence and semi-darkness to the discourse, and gave the Professor a hearty volley of applause when it was over.

A general session of the association will be held at the academy at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. As soon as its business for the day is concluded the sections will meet at the places already announced. In the evening Prof. Young, the retiring President, will deliver an address in the academy, after which a reception will be given the members of the American and British Associations, the foreign delegates, members of the Institute of Mining Engineers, and invited guests.

FINANCIAL.

A Cincinnati Manufacturing Firm Assigns.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Barrett, Waters & Lewis, manufacturers and dealers in wood and willow ware, cordage, and twines, made an assignment today to Lawrence Maxwell. They were rated by the mercantile agencies at from $200,000 to $250,000. No estimates of their liabilities and assets can be obtained. The members of the firm assert that, while their affairs are in much confusion, they will be able, if given a chance, to pay dollar for dollar. The paper of the firm has twice gone to protest within three or four weeks. This prompted the large creditors to ask for security. The Third National Bank of this city holds $16,000 of the firm's paper, $12,000 of which is secured by good collateral, and a bill of sale was today secured for the remainder. The Exchange Bank has $7,000 and the Commercial Bank about $4,000 of the firm's paper, the greater part of it secured. A few weeks ago A. R. Lewis withdrew from the firm, and, it is said, took a good deal of the capital out with him. Barrett & Dale, who were closely associated with Barrett, Waters & Lewis, recently dissolved, and further complicated matters in so doing. Other causes also, in addition to the business depression, operated in bringing about the assignment.

A Lumber Company in Temporary Trouble.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 4.—[Special.]—For several days there have been rumors that the large lumber company of Foster, Blackman & Co. of this city were badly embarrassed. Yesterday was filed a chattel mortgage to the Big Rapids National Bank for $33,034, and to the Grand Rapids National Bank for $59,987.75. Today a deed of trust to D. F. Comstock, President of the first, and E. J. Uhl of Grand Rapids, President of the Second National Bank, to secure creditors, was filed. From an investigation it seems that this action was to avo'd further embarrassment and not an assignment, as the firm are to continue business. They have standing pine of about 10,000,000 feet in Lake County they intend cutting. Their plant there is a large one, consisting of a mill, logging, a railroad, cars, and engines. They have cuts of other mills, both lumber and shingles, real and personal property, largely exceeding the debts. Liabilities over and above the banks, $30,000. Persons claiming to know say this is but temporary, and they will work out with a handsome surplus.

Failure of a Philadelphia Dry-Goods Commission Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The failure of Brooks, Miller & Co., dry-goods commission merchants, No. 235 Chestnut street, which was announced today, did not occasion very much surprise, as it had been rumored for several weeks that the firm was in financial straits. Joseph D. Brooks is the only surviving member of the firm. The liabilities cannot be definitly stated, but it is believed that they will approximate $100,000. The assets are unknown, as is also the name of the assignee. Heavy advances to manufacturers and a negligence in securing responsible debtors are the principal causes. Three hundred thousand dollars was understood to be their capital, when in fact they were worth far less than that sum. The failure of several dry-goods manufacturers, whose products Brooks, Miller & Co. were handling, embarrassed them considerably. The failure is the first one of any consequence that has occurred in the dry-goods commission business for several years, all handlers of goods having been very conservative in their dealings and fortunate in avoiding bad debts.

Liabilities and Assets.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the matter of the recent assignment of Devry & Hogan, old and well-known grocers of this city, the assignee reported the total liabilities at $14,437 and total assets at $8,173. A dividend of 48 cents on the dollar has been declared in favor of creditors, which includes several Chicago jobbers.

The Bank of Wabasha All Right.

WABASHA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Bank of Wabasha, which suspended yesterday because of the failure of the Minnesota Elevator Company, resumed this morning. G. C. Benson and C. F. Rogers, wealthy citizens of Lake City, advanced money sufficient to meet all demands, and deposits are again coming in freely.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Alleged Insult to the Austrian Flag Placed in a New Light by Pittsburg's Mayor.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—Mayor Fulton has written the following letter to Gov. Pattison in answer to the latter's letter asking for an explanation of the Austrian flag episode:

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—*His Excellency Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Aug. 29, as also a communication from the Department of State at Washington, D. C. In reply would respectfully rehearse proceedings had in this department, to which said communications refer:

Some time in April last the Commissioner of Highways of this city issued an order to this department to give notice to all persons to remove any and all swinging signs and street obstructions. In pursuance of said order all persons were so notified, among others Mr. Schamberg, who had a show-sign extending from his premises. To this order Mr. Schamberg took exception, and until a decision was rendered by the courts relating to such obstructions, said sign projected from his premises. Some days afterward it came to the knowledge of the Chief of Police that Mr. Schamberg and his employés had threatened to evade the law in some way. Soon after this it came to the Chief's ears that a flag was placed in from Schamberg's premises and projected across the sidewalk. Chief Braun then (thinking that was the manner in which they intended to evade the law and not knowing that it was placed there in commemoration of any particular day) ordered the flag to be taken down, which order was disregarded. Suit was then entered by the Chief of Police against Mr. Schamberg for violation of an ordinance of the City of Pittsburg. Two days thereafter Col. William A. Steene, United States District-Attorney, who acted as counsel for Mr. Schamberg, informed Chief Braun of the reason for the display of the flag, which was in honor of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary. This was the first intimation Chief Braun received that that flag was placed there for any ceremonial purpose, whereupon the Chief immediately ordered a discontinuance of the suit entered, which was done. No hearing was had in the case, and no fine or costs imposed, hence no injury was done to Mr. Schamberg individually expressed, implied, or intended. The flag remained untouched until Mr. Schamberg himself removed it. I remain, respectfully yours,

ANDREW FULTON, Mayor.

THE WEATHER.

The Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local showers varied by winds, and higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather and local showers, higher temperature, southerly winds.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather and local showers, nearly stationary temperature, southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.12	77	S.	Cloudy.	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.11	74	E.	Cloudy.	.03
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.82	78	....	Clear.	....
Fort Smith	30.03	77	E.	Clear.	....
Galveston	30.04	81	S. E.	Fair.	1.08
New Orleans	30.07	79	S.	Clear.	.07
Shreveport, La	30.07	79	S. E.	Clear.	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.21	80	S. E.	Cloudy.	.03
Indianapolis	30.17	78	....	Clear.	....
Louisville	30.17	78	....	Fair.	....
Memphis	30.14	77	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Nashville	30.16	77	E.	Clear.	....
Pittsburg	30.17	76	W.	Fair.	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.12	73	S. W.	Fair.	....
Cleveland	30.14	75	S. E.	Clear.	....
Detroit	30.14	75	S.	Clear.	....
Erie	30.14	74	S.	Clear.	....
Oswego	30.08	78	S. W.	Fair.	....
Port Huron	30.11	70	....	Foggy.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.12	77	S. W.	Fair.	....
Sandusky	30.14	77	S. W.	Fair.	....
Toledo	30.15	79	S. W.	Hazy.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.11	60	....	Clear.	....
Chicago	30.13	70	E.	Clear.	....
Duluth	30.09	61	....	L. rain.	.0
Escanaba	30.14	64	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Grand Haven	30.14	66	....	Fair.	....
Marquette	30.14	57	....	Clear.	....
Milwaukee	30.14	68	S.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw	30.14	60	N. E.	Clear.	....
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.17	77	....	Clear.	*
Davenport	30.00	75	S. E.	Clear.	....
Des Moines	30.00	75	S. E.	Fair.	....
Keokuk	30.03	76	S. E.	Clear.	....
La Crosse	30.08	71	S.	Clear.	....
Moorhead	29.95	62	E.	Cloudy.	....
St. Louis	30.12	79	S.	Clear.	....
St. Paul	30.03	66	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.14	75	S.	Clear.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.99	77	S.	Clear.	....
Omaha	29.96	78	S. E.	Clear.	....
Yankton	29.87	74	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.77	60	E.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Buford	29.71	58	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.00	56	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.76	64	S.	Fair.	....
Deadwood	29.67	66	S.	Clear.	....
Fort Custer	29.65	56	N.	Th'n'g.	....
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.68	72	S.	Fair.	.05
Dodge City	29.88	69	S. W.	Cloudy.	.12
North Platte	29.80	75	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Canadian Stations—					
Edmonton	....	40	....	Cloudy.	....
Fortgarry	30.01	54	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
P. A. Landing	30.03	50	S.	Cloudy.	....
Kingston	30.05	73	W.	Fair.	....
Medicine Hat	29.80	48	S. E.	H. rain.	.50
Parry Sound	30.12	54	....	Clear.	....
Quappelle	29.92	48	N. E.	L. rain.	....
Minnedosa	29.97	50	S.	Fair.	....
Saugeen, Can	30.16	53	N. W.	Clear.	....
Calgary	29.86	54	E.	H. rain.	.30
Toronto	30.14	69	N.	Hazy.	....
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.91	74	S. E.	Cloudy.	.02
Helena	29.75	48	W.	Cloudy.	.15
Huron, Dak	29.82	70	S. E.	Fair.	....
Las Animas	29.73	66	S. E.	Fair.	*
Little Rock	30.08	76	S. E.	Fair.	....
Salt Lake	29.57	60	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Stockton	29.89	74	S.	Fair.	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Ve.	Rain	Weather
6:18a. m.	30.025	72.0	83	S. W.	8	......	Fair.
10:18a. m.	30.089	77.8	65	W.	11	......	Fair.
2:18p. m.	30.093	74.9	70	N. E.	9	......	Fair.
6:18p. m.	30.107	72.7	75	E.	8	......	Fair.
10:18p. m.	30.128	70.5	83	E.	1	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 80.5.
Minimum temperature, 70.4.
Mean daily barometer, 30.082.
Mean daily thermometer, 72.2.
Mean daily humidity, 78.

RULED OFF THE TRACK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The investigation into the frauds perpetrated at the recent running meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club was concluded today, and J. B. Owens, the owner of the fast mare Nora M., was ruled off the track forever. Nora M. has won nearly every race in which she has been entered this summer, and when she entered for the seven-furlongs' beat race the first day of the meeting she was a decided favorit. The mare was to carry 108 pounds, but Owens engaged a boy named Hartman, who weighed 145 pounds, and the mare was started and came in third. Her backers then raised a howl at the overweight, and the judges put a boy named Thayer on who rode at 108 pounds, and he landed the mare a winner in both subsequent heats. Arrangements were also made to prosecute Redmond, the horse-poisoner, when his trial comes up.

KANSAS AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 4.—State Veterinary Surgeon Holcomb has filed with Gov. Glick his report of cases of pleuro-pneumonia which he has been investigating in Illinois. He declares that the disease exists, and that cattle had been sold from affected herds which had been sent to other States, notably Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas. He did not learn that any exposed cattle had been sent to Kansas, but in view of insufficient measures taken in Illinois under the operations of the quarantine established by Gov. Hamilton, he recommends that until all localities in which the disease exists have been made public Kansas shall quarantine against the world and admit no cattle unless they undergo strict quarantine for a period of twenty days. The Live-Stock Sanitary Commission will consider the matter at a meeting to be held in a few days.

ROBBED ON THE STREET.

Abraham Freirich, a young and well-dressed Hebrew, recently from New York, robbed Belle Webster, of No. 164 Fourth avenue, of a hand-satchel containing $12. She was on her way home from a drug-store when Freirich accosted her and a moment later snatched the satchel. He was arrested while waiting at the depot to take the train for Philadelphia. He had three new valises that are supposed to have been stolen.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. M. B. Curtis in "Spot Cash."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence in "The Mighty Dollar."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, north of Washington. The Hess English Opera Company in "Fatinitza."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Union Square Company in "Separation."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, north of Randolph. "Nana."

Standard Theatre.
Halsted and Jackson streets. Ford's Comic Opera Company in "The Orange Girl."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Little's "World."

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
Corner North Clark and Kinzie streets. "Power of Money."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. West Side—Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.
Lake Front, foot of Washington street. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front. Twelfth Annual Inter-State Exposition. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Casino Roller-Skating Rink.
State and Twenty-fourth streets. Music, skating, etc. Morning, afternoon, and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st.—Regular this evening, 8 o'clock. By order. JOHN E. NORTON, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1884.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL was renominated for Congress yesterday.

TWENTY persons were burned to death in a sulphur mine at Nicosia, Sicily, yesterday.

S. D. HASTINGS was nominated for Governor by the Wisconsin Prohibitionists yesterday.

ABOUT 200 Americans are in attendance at the International Evangelical Alliance now in session at Copenhagen, Denmark.

KING HUMBERT has subscribed $2,000 for the relief of the cholera sufferers in Naples. The epidemic is spreading at an alarming rate.

JUDGE TAFT, recently appointed as American Minister to Russia, was cordially received by the Czar and Czarina at St. Petersburg yesterday.

IT is reported from Pekin via London that a Chinese army of 75,000 men is about to invade Tonquin. The French force in that country does not exceed 8,000.

A DISEASE of a peculiar nature has broken out among the cattle of Champaign County, and proves fatal in very many cases. The character of the disease has not been determined.

THE *Republique Française*, the semi-official organ of the French Ministry, intimates that Admiral Courbet will occupy the Island of Formosa and hold it until China pays the indemnity demanded.

THE demurrer of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* in the Blaine libel suit case having been overruled, the *Sentinel* Company yesterday filed its answer admitting publication and pleading justification.

A STAND at Fremont, Neb., during the Grand Army reunion there yesterday gave way under 2,000 people who were on it at the time. Fifty persons were badly wounded, some, it is feared, fatally.

ANOTHER Presidential candidate has taken the field. This time it is Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who comes to the front as the candidate of "The Woman's National Equal Rights party of California."

THE Treasury Department at Washington will be closed today out of respect to the late Secretary Folger. Assistant-Secretary Coon will be Acting Secretary until the President nominates Secretary Folger's successor.

IT is believed that the French are secretly aiding and encouraging the rebellion of the Shereef of Wazan against the Sultan of Morocco. The Moorish authorities have remonstrated, but have received no satisfaction from the French.

THE Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad will suspend mining operations for a year unless the strikers accept the terms offered and return to work in a day or two. A failure to accept the terms will throw 500 miners out of employment.

THE Chicago corn market was active yesterday and the near futures were much stronger. The other produce markets were quiet and wheat was weak. As compared with Wednesday pork and flaxseed closed steady, lard 5 cents lower, meats easier, wheat 1 cent lower, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye ¼ cent lower, and barley fully 1 cent higher.

O. S. KELSO, who was nominated for Presidential Elector in the Second Illinois District by the Prohibitionists, has joined the Blaine and Logan Club of the Fifth Ward. He says he will not indirectly aid to make Carter H. Harrison Governor of Illinois.

THE City of Streator, Ill., is at present in a state of religious excitement over the action of the Rev. John H. Shay, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, with many of the members of his flock, has formally severed his connection with Congregationalism.

P. C. HALEY of Joliet was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District. Mr. Haley was the Democratic candidate in 1882 and was beaten by Mr. Cullen, the Republican nominee. Col. Ralph Plumb of Streator is the Republican candidate this year.

PRIMARIES to elect delegates to the Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District were held yesterday. Ald. Hildreth and Ald. Cullerton will control the convention, and the indications point to the nomination of J. J. Curran should Congressman Finerty not make promises acceptable to the machine.

GEN. OGLESBY, in reply to a letter from Mr. Jacob Grosch, a prominent citizen of Centralia, in which allusion is made to a rumor that the General had an ambition to succeed Senator Logan in the United States Senate, says that he is a candidate for Governor only, and expects to be elected and serve out his full term.

JUDGE PAYSON, the Congressman from the Pontiac district, in an interview at Washington yesterday ridiculed the statement of Congressman Dick Townshend that Carter Harrison would be elected Governor of Illinois. Judge Payson said the defection of the Germans from the Republican party is insignificant, and would be more than made up by the accession of Irish-Americans to the Republican ranks.

THE Parnellite members of Parliament will present an ultimatum to the Gladstone Government at the opening of the extra session of Parliament during the address in reply to the Queen's speech. They will probably demand a public Parliamentary inquiry into the methods of the Dublin Castle officials, and certain other concessions, as the price of their support of the Government on the Franchise bill.

SECRETARY FOLGER died at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday afternoon at 4:55. He had been in failing health for some time, his lungs and kidneys being affected. He had not left his room since the 29th ult. His physicians were called in for consultation the 20th ult. Judge Folger was born at Nantucket, Mass., the 16th of April, 1818. An interesting biographical sketch of the deceased jurist and statesman will be found on another page.

MR. LAW, the new County Attorney, held yesterday, in reply to questions put to him by Messrs. Van Pelt and Wasserman of the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes that the County Board had no right to change individual assessments made by the Town Assessors; also that it was doubtful whether the board had a right to order new assessments in particular districts. A proposition to increase the assessment of the South Town $10,000,000, made by Van Pelt and seconded by Wasserman, was voted down in the committee.

MR. BLAINE attended the New England Agricultural Fair at Manchester, N. H., yesterday and made a brief but brilliant speech on the subject of American agriculture. He said the value of our agricultural products this year exceeded $3,000,000,000, and referred to the vast home consumption, pointing to the fact that New England does not produce enough to supply her own people, but depends on the agricultural wealth of the West. He made an eloquent allusion to the revival of the cotton industry of the South and to the proposed industrial exhibition at New Orleans this winter. The speech was much applauded, and Mr. Blaine's reception was most hearty and enthusiastic. With characteristic good taste he made no allusion to political subjects.

THE MONTREAL SCIENTISTS.

The meetings of the British Association of Science at Montreal, very full reports of which have appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, have now come to a close. The locality of the meeting for 1884 was a new departure, we believe, in the history of the association, but it was a wise one, not alone because it has given Canadians the opportunity to make the English scientists better acquainted with the resources of Canada by personal observation, but also because the participation of Americans in its proceedings has given the meeting something of an international character and broadened the scope of its investigations.

The part which American scientists have taken in the proceedings has been creditable to this country, and the enthusiastic reception which has been accorded them, as well as the applause which has greeted their contributions, shows that the time has passed when Jeffrey's taunt can be applied to Americans. Though in some departments of scientific inquiry, particularly the chemical and mathematical, the British savants go deeper than our own, in almost every department requiring enterprise in exploration or new and improved methods of inquiry the Americans have proved themselves superior. Those who have followed the proceedings can hardly have helped noticing that while the British scholars have had much to say as to nomenclatures and the general outfit of science, and have speculated very deeply in the probabilities and possibilities, the more positive Americans have stated facts accomplished and announced valuable results of actual experiments and investigations. Prof. Asa Gray's essay, for instance, on the flora of the American Continent and its relations to the flora of the Old World was so filled with valuable information that the association applauded him and paid him the compliment of ordering the paper printed entire in the proceedings of the association, while the Chairman of the section before which it was read did the veteran botanist the rare honor of calling his paper the most interesting one which has ever been read before the association. Prof. Gray was not alone in the honors paid to Americans. Lieut. Greely and Lieut. Ray of the Arctic expedition contributed most valuable information as to the polar region, where the British have been the most frequent and hitherto the most daring explorers, and were the recipients of a special ovation. In addition to these Prof. Newberry, Prof. Thurston, Maj. Powell, Edward Atkinson, and Prof. Graham Bell read papers which commanded the closest attention of the association.

Another valuable outcome of the present meeting will be the close alliance which has been effected between the British and American Associations. The latter, indeed, had already taken steps for the organization of an international association which will still further extend the field of scientific research by securing active coöperation not only in mutual investigation, but in the methods of research. The unity which will thus be secured to observations made at widely distant points, and the tendency which must inevitably grow out of it to make scientific researches under a common system, cannot but have useful results in the future. It will bring the scholars, as it were, out of their cells to work in the open air together with more intimate cognizance of each other's work and methods of working. As Lieut. Ray said in his little speech at the banquet, "The broad fields of science, exploration, and discovery are open to all." Hereafter there is good reason to believe that instead of exploring them independently the savants will work together in uncovering the secrets of Nature.

The scope of the investigation pursued by the association has been very wide. It has included not only scientific, but commercial, social, and political topics, and among the latter it is most significant that the question of colonial interdependence was not only made the subject of a paper, but was warmly discussed, a Liberal member of Parliament taking the principal rôle in the discussion, and basing his argument upon the statement that Canada as a separate nationality exists on the sufferance of the United States. It is a noticeable fact in this connection that the agitation for separation from the mother country is largely confined to the young men and educated classes. The organization formed in the old conservative City of Toronto recently is made up of students and graduates of the university of that city. As an inevitable event of the not distant future, when the already weakening ties of sentiment between Canada and the mother country shall have disappeared, separation is a timely subject for discussion. The agitation will increase as time goes on. It is not necessary to discuss it in this country or to seek to force or even hurry annexation. All the elements—commercial, financial, social, and political—are gravitating Canada towards the American Union, to which she naturally and geographically belongs.

EXTERMINATING THE ALDERMAN.

The public meeting in New York last evening to protest against the action of the Aldermen of the city in giving away without compensation—to the city—and without restrictions of any sort the franchise for a surface railroad on Broadway was well enough as far as it went, but if the people of New York had spent half the nervous energy on the Aldermanic elections they are now pouring out in indignation their case would be much better than it appears to be. The first attempt of those opposed to the railroad to get a veto by injunction has failed, but the attempt has been renewed. The "taxpayer" on whose application the first order of the court was granted forbidding the Common Council to take a vote to pass the railroad charter over the Mayor's veto finally consented to the withdrawal of the injunction, and by a singular coincidence the very minute the injunction was withdrawn the members of the Council, happening to be assembled in the Council room, held a special meeting and passed the franchise over the Mayor's veto. But as the proceedings of this special meeting are held to be illegal, another injunction has been issued forbidding the Council to take any action in the matter.

The morning on which the Aldermen held their surreptitious meeting and passed the charter over the veto was a very pleasant, warm day for Aldermen; not a cold day by any manner of means. The Aldermen met at 9 o'clock in the morning, gave Broadway "to Jacob Sharpe and others," surrendered the streets of the city to the Commercial Cable Company for laying its wires underground, and by 9:15 were in a private parlor in the Astor House drinking champagne and congratulating each other, if Pinkerton's detectives may be believed, on the speed with which they had made $10,000 in cash and $15,000 apiece in the stock of the new road—that being, it is said, the price of their work. This, judging by the tariff which is upheld by the Aldermen of Chicago, does not appear to be a very big "stake." Our Aldermen have demanded $25,000 each for voting for a much less valuable franchise than that of the Broadway Railroad.

The Legislature of New York recently undertook to reform the Aldermen of New York by taking away their power of confirming the appointments of the Mayor. The reform did not go far enough. It is now plain the Aldermen should be deprived of their power of making grants of franchises. When that has been done, it will be seen that all their other powers should be abolished, and finally the great political truth will dawn on the minds of the New-Yorkers that the Aldermen themselves must go. There is no nearer stopping point than this for those who seek to secure for themselves the delights of a political *dolce far niente*. Since the New-Yorkers have not the energy to see that only fit men are elected Aldermen they insist that the powers of the Aldermen be transferred to the Mayor and that the citizens find safety in an elective dictator. Soon these dudish voters will find the task of electing their dictator too great a strain on their faculties and they will allow him to elect himself. Political corruption that does not end in reform ends in dictatorship. The people of New York do not seem to be traveling in the right direction.

HARRISON ON THE RACK.

Carter Harrison's stumping tour through the State is not the triumphal march which his preparatory flourish of trumpets contemplated. He is meeting with a good many obstacles, and when he speaks in the rural districts he is not quite sure of his ground. There he handles the liquor question very gingerly. A sample of the embarrassment under which he labors was furnished at Fairbury the other evening. Three times during the course of his speech he was asked whether or not he favors the repeal of the Harper License law. He ignored the question twice, but, finally perceiving that some answer must be vouchsafed, he evaded the issue by replying that "he did not believe in an Executive interfering with legislative work." This is substantially the same reply he made when he told the people a few days ago, through a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, that it is "none of their business" how he stands on the license question.

But this reply won't satisfy the people of Illinois. It will cost you votes on two sides, Mr. Harrison. If you refuse persistently to commit yourself in public to your alleged private utterances, many of the saloon voters will begin to doubt whether they can really trust you to make good your promises about the repeal of the Harper law. On the other hand, constant and systematic evasion of this question will be accepted by the masses who favor the Harper law as a tacit confession that you intend to use your influence, if elected Governor, to secure the repeal thereof. An honest statement of your intentions may cost you some votes on one side or the other, but continued evasion will cost you many more on both sides.

The plea that you are running for an Executive office, and hence should not interfere with legislative matters, will not avail you. You have been the Executive of the City of Chicago for several years, holding the same relation to the municipality that you would hold to the State Government as Governor. During that time no opportunity has occurred for interfering with the City Legislature which you have not improved either by recommendations in advance or by indicating in veto messages just what you would approve. This was the case in the renewal of the street-railway franchises, in the Western Indiana and the Evanston-Railroad ordinances, concerning the Lake-Front sale, in the postponement of the Harper law as applied to Chicago, and in various other matters. Your repeated personal interference in city legislation while you have been Mayor is the best possible evidence that you will not change your policy if you become Governor. The head of your Presidential ticket has interfered to his cost in the legislative affairs of New York since he has been Governor, and attempted even to dictate to some extent who should be and who should not be elected to the Legislature. If you ever become Governor of Illinois it will be your right and, at certain times, your duty to make recommendations concerning legislation, and that you will do so is a matter of no doubt whatsoever.

The people are interested in knowing what recommendation you would make in regard to the Harper License law. Would you point out the benefits it has conferred upon the State by the enormous increase of local revenues without adding to the general tax and by the reduction of the number of saloons? Would you further dwell upon the fact that this law increases the personal responsibility of the saloonkeepers in the observance of proper restrictions and maintenance of good order? Would you for these reasons recommend to the Legislature the retention of the law on the statute-books? Or would you recommend the repeal of the law as an excessive tax on a legitimate business, and so manipulate your patronage and otherwise use your influence to secure the repeal?

These are simple questions, easily answered if you are disposed to let the people know what your intentions are. The people have a right to demand an answer. There is no other matter in which the voters of this State have so lively an interest. If you persist in your refusal to answer you will be convicted of an attempt to secure votes under false pretenses, and the people of Illinois are too intelligent to be swindled by so cheap a political confidence-game as that.

OLD HUTCH AND OLD BEN.

The affray between "Old Hutch" and Ben Butler was not set down in the original program of the Anti-Monopolist gathering Wednesday evening. It was an entirely impromptu affair, and evidently was a surprise to both parties concerned. As the story goes, it occurred this wise: Upon the General's return from his speechmaking he was waited upon in his hotel parlor by several gentlemen, among them Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, whom our readers will remember more familiarly by his every-day name of "Old Hutch." The latter, upon the strength of an acquaintance dating back, however, many years, paid his respects to him in the most informal manner by giving him a ringing slap upon his broad and capacious back, evidently expecting that when the General turned round and beheld him he would fall upon his neck in a transport of joy and embrace him as a long-lost friend. The General did turn round. He revolved like a top whipped by an urchin, and as he faced "Old Hutch" that sinister eye of his was blazing with wrath. "You do that again, sir," he roared, "and I will strike you across the head with this cane"—the cane meanwhile revolving round Old Hutch's head in a belligerent manner. Evidently fancying that this was one of Butler's jokes, Old Hutch repeated the operation with still more emphasis, and prepared himself for an affectionate recognition. "I tell you I mean just what I say," retorted Butler, and the great Anti-Monopolist began to put himself in fighting trim for the apparently inevitable combat with the millionaire. What might have come from a tussle between the long and thin millionaire on the one hand and the short and thick Anti-Monopolist on the other no one can anticipate, but all danger was averted by the retirement of Old Hutch from the field, followed by Butler's warning advice: "Good evening, sir; good evening. I don't think that you have approached me in the proper manner." And thus ended the affair.

We have Old Hutch's word for it that Ben Butler has lost one of the votes upon which he is relying to secure the balance of power, but there is much to be said in defense of Butler's declining to acknowledge a friend who approaches him in such a striking manner. Old Hutch's intentions, of course, were purely honorable, but this boisterous and offensively physical way of approaching a gentleman by pounding on his back door is not pleasant. Of course Old Hutch may excuse himself by saying that this is the common way on the board, where friendly feelings are illustrated by hearty thwacks on the back, and an unusual degree of personal esteem is indicated by pushing your friend's hat down over his eyes, but the etiquet of the board is hardly a proper code to follow in paying respects to a Presidential candidate. It must be further taken into account that the General had been traveling on the cars all day, that he had been making a long speech to a boisterous crowd, that the weather was hot and muggy, and that he was tired. Under such circumstances any man can be excused for being irritable and not enjoying punches in the back as testimonials of private esteem. Even under the most favorable circumstances few people enjoy a thump in the back when not expecting it, even though they may not have seen the thumper for forty years. It hurts the back and it is a challenge to personal dignity. Surprises are always odious, and particularly so when their effect is to catch a man off his base. Gen. Butler was on his dignity as a Presidential candidate when Old Hutch thwacked him. He was receiving the salams of those about him with genuine Oriental pomp. To be rapped on the back at such a time and to be accosted in such an informal manner not only displayed an utter absence of reverence and assumed that he (Butler) had no dignity himself, but it lowered him in the eyes of the worshiping Anti-Monopolists about him.

It is altogether probable that Butler, when he was thus accosted, fancied that Old Hutch was a monopolist challenging him to mortal combat, and put himself upon the defensive then and there with the intention of showing his followers how he could crush out monopolies; and it must be conceded that he rallied from this unexpected attack in the rear, rose to the occasion in good form, and successfully maintained his dignity as a Presidential candidate three times nominated. He showed that if it were necessary he was ready for a personal campaign, but his preference was that the campaign should be conducted in a dignified manner. The lesson is a useful one. It is a notice to millionaires that they must approach the great Anti-Monopolist respectfully hereafter, and not use his back for surprise parties. At the same time it must be conceded that Old Hutch has his grievance, for it is not pleasant when one throws all his vim into the personal greeting of a friend not seen for years to have his affectionate advances repulsed in such a warlike manner. But he can take his revenge. He need not vote for a man who needs every vote he can get; or he can take the stump, upon which he would prove as great an attraction as his old friend of forty years ago.

THE CHINESE TRADE.

In view of the pending military operations between France and China, and the probability of a formal declaration of war before long by one or the other Power, the trade relations of China to the world are just now of more than ordinary interest. The London *Times*, which is at present devoting much space to Chinese matters, has been printing exhaustive statements of this trade which are more than usually interesting, as in several important particulars they affect our own relations to China.

The report of the Imperial Maritime Customs in the foreign trade of China shows that there has been a serious falling-off in the value of imports for 1883 as compared with 1882. The total value of imports for 1883 was $104,466,136, as compared with $109,355,623 for 1882, showing a decrease of nearly $5,000,000. This decrease has been mainly in opium and cotton, the former having diminished owing to a great fall in price. Several influences have been at work to diminish the value of cotton imports, among them the fear of war with France, financial distrust, and banking difficulties. The *Times* correspondent furthermore states the following illustration of the manner in which British greed has worked against British cotton, and in favor of American imports:

> There is, however, another very serious cause assigned for the diminished import of English cotton goods, a cause of which we do not hear for the first time. The fall in the consumption of English drills must, it is stated, "be attributed to two causes—first, English manufactures, doubtless as directed by their customers, gradually lowered the quality of fourteen-pound drills until it was in many cases a mere rag, one-half being China clay; second, at the same time American goods were being pushed into consumption by American houses, and, being composed of pure cotton, they ousted their above-named rival." At Shanghai the deliveries of American drills in 1883 were greater than in any recent year excepting 1879 and 1881. It is with sheetings as with drills; the demand is for a good article, and we are glad to notice that here English exporters have learned a wholesome lesson, and are sending a better article, with the result that they are selling more. Cotton yarn and thread are also important articles of cotton import, and are rapidly on the increase. The import of raw cotton has increased every year since 1880, when it was 87,400 piculs, until in 1883 it was 211,000 piculs.

The export trade of China for 1883 shows a slight advance over 1882, though for many years it has been well-nigh stationary, and as compared with the trade of ten years ago shows a decrease of over $15,000,000. Tea remains the leading export from China, though there has been a steady decline in shipments since 1880. The total value of the tea shipped last year amounted to over $45,000,000, a falling-off of 2¼ per cent as compared with 1882, the decrease being charged to the inferiority of the tea which the Chinese bring into the market. As they are an observant people, however, they may learn the same lesson in tea which the English have learned in cotton, and increase the quantity for shipment by an improvement in quality. Raw silk comes next to tea as an article of export, and this shows no special change over recent years, the total value being about $34,000,000.

Great Britain, of course, absorbs the bulk of the trade. The value of her trade last year amounted to $58,930,000. The share of India was $25,148,386. Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand stand for about $3,000,000 each. The trade with Russia is valued at $7,712,872 and the rest of continental Europe at about $15,000,000, or a little less than that of the United States, which is set down for $16,000,000. Of the 23,863 vessels which entered and cleared in 1883, there were 14,205 English, 6,265 Chinese, 1,610 German, and only 177 French.

NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

As the world grows older it constantly adds to the list of things that are not what they seem. It was once fondly believed that first-mortgage railroad bonds were just what they pretended to be—first liens in fact as well as theory—and that they were what they were dubbed—securities. But sad experience is fast teaching that these ideas must be classified with other delusions. An interesting article in the last issue of the investors' supplement, published by the *Financial Chronicle*, on "The Lessons of Railroad Defaults" gives a timely review of the numerous ways in which the ingenuity of the great financiers who live in Wall street by robbing investors has managed to make first-mortgage railroad bonds a fourth or fifth class security.

Any owner of a general first-mortgage bond who thinks that he holds a claim on the entire property of the railroad, subject only to the claims that were in existence before his, does not nowadays have to wait long to be undeceived. The road buys depot grounds and other terminal facilities, very likely with the proceeds of his money, and the managers of the road clap a mortgage on this new piece of property. When the crisis comes, and the road has not money enough to pay all the demands on it, the interest on the terminal bonds must be paid even if that on the first-mortgage bonds is left unattended to. What could a railroad do without "terminals"? After railroad-managers have mortgaged all their real estate and find the demands for more money pressing on them to pay dividends on the watered stock they are trying to sell to the public at a swindling price they put up the "bonds and stocks in the Treasury" as security for a new loan called "collateral trust loans." When the railroad breaks down the interest on the collateral trust loan must be paid before that on the first-mortgage bonds, because if it were not the company would lose all the stocks and bonds it had deposited as security, and if it lost these it would lose the control of important branches and connecting lines, without which its position as a "trunk line" would be ruined.

But the first-mortgage bondholder who with despair sees the "terminals" and the "collateral trust bonds" that came after him put ahead of him must not think this is the end of his woes. After the managers had mortgaged all the real estate and all the stocks and bonds they mortgaged the cars and rolling-stock of the road. Here is where the "car trusts" come in ahead of the so-called first-mortgage bonds, for when the road goes to pieces the interest on the bonds secured by the cars and locomotives must be paid, for, if it were not, the cars and locomotives would be taken away, and what would a railroad without wheels amount to? The first-mortgage bondholder is already a fourth in the line of precedence, but there are lower deeps for him still. After the interest on the "terminals," and the "collateral trusts," and the "car trusts" have been paid in preference to his claims, and he thinks his turn must have come by this time, he learns that he must wait until the rent has been paid on the lease of some line which it would cripple the road to lose. When all these things that properly came after the first mortgage have been paid does that much-abused investor get his interest? Not at all. There is a floating debt, owed most likely by the road to its own managers, and taken by them at a ruinous shave. The managers go into court without notice to the bondholders and induce the Judge to let them issue receivers' certificates to pay themselves off, and let the first-mortgage bondholder whistle for his money.

The last step in this series of depredations on the bondholder, who is often a woman who has bought the bonds on the most positive assurances of the insiders that they were a "gilt-edged" security, is the "reorganization" of the road, in which the first-mortgage bondholder is offered a simple debenture bond which only promises to pay interest if it earns it. This is not an imaginative sketch. Just this successive degradation of what was sold as a first security into a tenth security or no security at all has been witnessed in dozens of great railroads. It is not a pleasant thing to note that the courts are making themselves the tools of the wreckers who do these things. The courts permit the payment of rentals in time of distress in preference to the payment of interest to bondholders, whom they ought to protect, and who had no voice whatever in deciding whether the lease should be made or not. The courts have permitted the managers who have wrecked roads to name the receiver and to pay off what the road owed them before those whom they were to protect get a cent. These abuses are bringing great discredit on railroad stocks and bonds. The courts are in a great degree responsible for the discredit, as they allow themselves to be used to protect the robber and not the robbed. The truth is, there are too many railroad lawyers in the line of constant promotion to the bench, and from the bench to fat places in the employ of railroad corporations.

A PERSON unfamiliar with the practice in the Indiana courts would be apt to form the idea from the action of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* in setting up a plea of justification in the libel suit brought by Mr. Blaine, and accompanying this with the filing of a set of interrogatories seemingly intended to force from the plaintiff the admission that the charges were true, that the paper in question felt confident that it had the evidence wherewith to prove the truth of its calumnies. Such, no doubt, is the impression which the paper seeks to convey. But while by the Illinois law a defendant in an action of libel who files a plea of justification must prove the truth of what he asserts—not a part of it, but the whole, and if he fails therein his filing such a plea is taken as proof of malice, and the chances are that he is mulcted in special damages—in Indiana the filing of a plea of justification and failure to prove the case does not hurt the defendant. He can file it, and then put in in mitigation proof of the truth of any part of the alleged libelous statements. So, since the *Sentinel* runs no risk by reiterating its libel, it is easy to see why it should do so and seek to make the world believe it can prove what it asserts. The interrogatories which it files are part of the same game of brag and bluff. The impression sought to be conveyed is, that the defendant will extort from the plaintiff under oath the testimony that it needs to prove its case. But by the Indiana law the defendant is not obliged to use these answers after they have been obtained, and they are not intended to be used in this case. They will never appear in the proceedings when the case comes to be heard. They will have answered their malignant purpose long before that time. The secret of the matter is, no doubt, that the *Sentinel* is assured of the pecuniary backing of the Democracy, so that, feeling sure of the future, it goes on repeating the libel, expecting to postpone the trial till the election is over and malice has done its worst, and then, if it cannot settle the suit by an abject apology, as other Democratic papers have done before, to let it go by default, assured that its Democratic confederates will foot the bills.

THE editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, Mr. Patrick Walsh, in an exhaustive résumé of the political situation, calls the attention of the Democratic party to the danger which threatens it from the disaffection of a section of the Democracy in New York. "Democracy in New York," says Mr. Walsh, "is not a contest for principle, as with us; it is a contest for offices and emoluments; the spoils of office are too often paramount to party success. Candor compels me to say that I do not like the situation in New York City, and that I have grave fears for the State in November. Tammany will support Cleveland, but it will be in a perfunctory sort of way. In my judgment the leaders of the party have not seemed to appreciate the gravity of the situation." Mr. Walsh goes on to say that "The election of Mr. Blaine will witness a new departure in the South. The whole power of the Administration will be directed towards building up a respectable Southern party in the South. Such a policy might be disastrous to Democratic supremacy in many of the Southern States. With respectable leaders and supreme disgust at the mismanagement of the Democratic party, there is no telling how disastrous the result would be." The views of Mr. Walsh are doubtless shared by many intelligent Democrats. The only hope of carrying the State of New York for the Democratic party lies in the conciliation of Tammany. But Tammany refuses to be conciliated. We agree with Mr. Walsh in thinking it unfortunate for the Democracy that no sympathy can possibly exist between the Southern Democrat, who at least may be credited with honesty in his convictions, and the Democrat of the North, who cares for nothing but the spoils. It is somewhat amusing to observe that Mr. Walsh appears to regard the prospect of an ideal Republican Administration as a danger to the country.

THE boys in blue of Northern Indiana will hold a reunion at Mishawaka, Ind., Sept. 17 and 18. All old army comrades are invited. On the occasion a bronze monument, dedicated to the soldiers who fought and bled for their country, will be unveiled. It is thirty-one feet in hight and is surmounted by a statue of a soldier in bronze. The exercises will include an oration and a sham-battle.

IT appears that the foundation of the wealth of the aristocratic Rhinelander family was a keg of gold which was dug up by old Granddaddy Rhinelander a century or so ago on Manhattan Island. Some pirate of the Spanish Main had buried on the island a store of doubloons and other coin to a large amount in a beer-keg, and old man Rhinelander came along and very dishonestly dug it up. We will not pause here to reflect upon the disappointment and disgust of the pirate when he came back to reclaim his buried treasure; we are merely recording the history of the venerable Rhinelander, who, having possessed himself of the wealth, proceeded to invest it in real estate on the Island of Manhattan, which was at that time selling at a ridiculously low figure. With the increase in the value of real estate Mr. Rhinelander's descendants became richer and richer, until their wealth gave them a social position so exalted that they came very properly to regard a mésalliance by a member of their family as "more unpardonable than forgery or embezzlement." Such is the relation of the social to the moral code in the eyes of the Rhinelanders.

ASSEMBLYMAN PATRICK BURNS of the Fourth New York District said to Thomas Kerrigan, a well-known auctioneer in Brooklyn, Tuesday: "I have been voting the Democratic ticket for thirty years, but I cannot swallow a man like Cleveland."

"Then you are no Democrat," asserted Mr. Kerrigan.

"You are a liar," said the Assemblyman.

Mr. Kerrigan drew back his right hand and planted a stunning blow straight in Mr. Burns' face. The men clinched, but after a brief struggle they were separated by friends.

Mr. Kerrigan is one of ex-Register McLaughlin's right-hand men. And very right-handed he is, too. There is no longer any doubt as to one important point—both men are Democrats.

IF Mrs. Parnell has any friends in this country will they not be kind enough to take her home and keep her there? The political wisdom of Mrs. Parnell has not yet been certified to in any responsible quarter.

THE *Sun* of New York has an interesting letter from a correspondent in Hartford who says Democratic paralysis has set in in Connecticut, and the State is now "hopelessly lost"—to Cleveland. The New Haven Independent organization has dwindled away and what is left of it has no energy. The intending bolters in other parts of the State no longer talk of voting for the Democratic nominee. This letter was opportunely printed on the first page of the *Sun* and in the first column of the page the day after the Democratic Convention of Connecticut.

AN authority on cattle-ranching says that if a man is going to purchase ranch property he must sit down and figure carefully as to the future results; and if he finds, after allowing for an annual loss among the cattle of 5 per cent and paying expenses, the concern is likely to improve 20 per cent per annum, he may consider he has got hold of a good thing. In the Pan-Handle a fair-sized herd is 15,000 to 20,000 cattle.

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says: "I don't like to support Blaine, but I have to, because if I don't the *Inter-Ocean* will get away with all my weekly subscribers."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A silly story that cuts both ways. If it were true, it would say a good deal for the popularity of Blaine. But it is a ridiculous lie. It doesn't explain THE TRIBUNE'S earnest advocacy of Mr. Blaine's nomination before the convention met, when the *I.-O.* was supporting Arthur.

IF Gov. St. John should be elected, the "soft sex" would probably become as important a factor in politics as it is at present in the temperance movement.

A FLAG is on exhibition in the Museum of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island, in the New York harbor, which was made by Mrs. A. W. Greely. This flag has been four years in the Arctic Circle with Pavy, Lockwood, and Greely, and has been unfurled nearer the North Pole than any other flag in the world.

MICROBES.

A microbe is a little life. Let's have some.

Shylock—I will have my bond.

Portia—Not if it's Wabash.—*Puck.*

The premier danseuse was exceedingly thin, and her shoulders were stooping, as though the carrying of a very heavy hooked nose for many, many years had affected her figure.—*Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The proceedings of the British Association of Scientists at Montreal are full of interest to Mr. Cleveland. He has a personal interest in the discussion concerning the discoloration of hair when turned into a scalp belt.—*Exchange.*

"The French have beaten," exclaimed an old gentleman on a ferryboat yesterday afternoon. And forthwith twenty-four young men, who were sucking canes, took out their base-ball score books to see what club he referred to.—*New York Tribune.*

Terrified City Milkman (filling his cans at the pump)—"Great Scott! What's that? Mary, bring the gun quick, there's a wild beast in the yard?" Mary (who was once in the country)—"Why, you old fool, that's a cow!" T. C. Milkman—"You don't say so!"—*Puck.*

When it comes to the pass that Sitting Bull attends a fair, the Indian problem may be said to be near its solution. If from the judges' stand Sitting Bull proves himself equal to timing a 2:20 horse so that it can still enter the 2:40 races the Indian will be pronounced completely civilized.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A number of women at Saratoga pray every afternoon for the reform and conversion of their frivolous sisters "who live for dress only." Once a farmer reminded his hired man at the breakfast table that he had eaten eleven buckwheats. "Well, you count and I'll eat," said the hired man, harpooning the twelfth cake with his fork. The "frivolous sisters" at Saratoga say to the exhorting women, "You pray and we'll dress."—*Ex.*

"The habit of dropping into French unawares is as enfeebling as the habit of punning; and the one is quite as fairly to be considered a violation of the sanctities of the mother-tongue as the other. Either habit indicates a certain flabbiness of fibre, both moral and intellectual. It is difficult to believe either in the moral rectitude or in the mental strength of a man or woman addicted to the quoting of old scraps of queer French."—*London Saturday Review.*

The dude is no longer fashionable. He is out of date and very far removed from the fashionable men of today. The dude was in his glory a little less than two years ago, when the fashion of wearing abominably tight trousers, vacant smiles, pointed boots, and silver-headed sticks first started in. For the first time in the history of civilization a fashion was popular which gave narrow-chested, cadaverous, and spindle-shanked young men a chance for their lives.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

PERSONALS.

Miss Marie Van Zandt, the American prima donna, who has achieved such success in Europe, is engaged to be married to Mr. Waldo Watrous of New York, who is extensively interested in the lumber business. Miss Van Zandt makes her home in Paris.

Empress Eugénie's long black cloak and black cane, on which she leans constantly, attract the deepest sympathy of the gay world at Carlsbad. She lives at the Chateau of Westmunster, near the Schlossbrunnen, and is accompanied by the wife of Gen. Bourbaki and M. Petrie, formerly Prefect of the Police under the Empire.

The musical composition known as an oratorio gets its name from St. Philip Neri. He, a devout priest, in the full tide of the renaissance period, with the aim of attracting young people and keeping them out of mischief, more especially Sunday, gave at his oratory performances of original sacred music, to which he gave the name of oratorios. Many of these early oratorios still exist.

A Canadian hotelkeeper who took Senator George F. Edmunds out fishing recently says he is one of the most agreeable men he ever met for such an excursion. The Senator is not only an expert fisherman, but he is a first-rate amateur cook, and can broil a fish or make a punch with equal facility. It is said Mr. Edmunds takes great pride in the latter accomplishment, and is often called upon by his friends to exercise his skill.

Luman H. Weller of Iowa is generally known as "Calamity" Weller. It is reported that this name grew out of a plea which he made several years ago in a suit against him upon a promissory note. In defense he pleaded that in his youth a calamity fell upon him in the shape of a stone, which injured his head so that he became non compos mentis, and therefore unable to make a contract. This calamity and the plea seem to have made him an eminently available candidate for the National Greenback Labor party for the Fourth District of Iowa, who elected him to the Forty-eighth Congress by 711 majority.

EVENTS A[...]

A Chinese Denial of [...] Sent Out from [...] Source[...]

Germany Projecting [...] Steamers, and B[...] Russia.

The Arrangements Com[...] Bernhardt's America[...] Cholera.

OUR CABLE L[...]

A CHINESE VERSION OF [...] THE SEAT OF [...]

LONDON, Sept. 4.—[S[...] respondent today had an in[...] with a prominent member [...] bassy in London. The dip[...] deal of the news publish[...] elsewhere concerning the [...] concocted in Paris for the [...] misleading the public, keep[...] spirit in France, and inju[...] China in the eyes of neutr[...] stance, he said, it was un[...] officers in the Chinese servi[...] the falsity of that stateme[...] ascertained in London. It [...] there had been any recen[...] between China and Japan, [...] that Japan was about to e[...] at Pekin was absurd, as [...] Embassy there for years. [...] ever, that the Chinese troop[...] three columns to attack [...] Ninh, and they will also a[...] In regard to the myster[...] bet's movements, the dip[...] the most probable explan[...] fleet had suffered more seri[...] been publicly reported, an[...] drawn to the vicinity of [...] damages.

AN AMUSING CASE

Mr. Hawkes, an author, [...] pool, bears a striking resem[...] of Edinburg, who is now c[...] Channel. Mr. Hawkes a [...] tered a theatre at Cork [...] prominent box. The audie[...] they were honored by a [...] from the Duke, ro[...] Hawkes, who is a m[...] self-possession, at onc[...] situation. Instead of retr[...] accepted the greeting, and [...] with all the dignity and gra[...] manager was so amazed at [...] sonate the Duke that he se[...] collar and forcibly eject[...] theatre. The following day [...] the manager before a ma[...] and battery. Hawkes swor[...] no excuse for the violence [...] been treated. The audien[...] bowed, that was all. The m[...] manager 10 shillings for the [...]

A NEW LINE OF GERM[...]

Attention has been drawn [...] large numbers of emigrants [...] wich and Hull and then [...] States by way of Liverpo[...] providing for this traffic, a [...] German colonial firms have [...] to establish another line [...] from Germany to New Yo[...] have been made to raise [...] in Berlin and Frankfort.

PEDESTRIANI[...]

The next contest for the A[...] place at London, in about t[...] intends to enter for the rac[...] is also expected to start.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S NEXT [...]

PARIS, Sept. 4.—[Special.] [...] this morning signed with M[...] Grau the engagement which [...] announced in THE TRIBUN[...] her American tour. "A[...] Sarah to the correspondent, [...] at home this afternoon. "I [...] positively in April, 1886, wit[...] engagement lasts for twelv[...] give 300 representations [...] each, besides a small sh[...] when they exceed a ce[...] shall not go straight to New [...] The first six months will be [...] in South America and Cu[...] shall give a performance at [...] to Rio Janeiro, Buenos [...] Havana, and New York. M[...] sister Jeanne go with me. [...] cludes 'Theodora,' 'Dora,' [...] vreur,' 'Frou-Frou,' and [...] and Juliet,' if M. Jean[...] his translation in tim[...] begun it yet, though. I a[...] back to America. So is my [...] great kindness there on my [...] sure that my reception nex[...] ly kind."

THE WAR IN [...]

FRENCH OCCUPATION [...]

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The [...] says: It is probable that A[...] occupy the Island of Form[...] action is necessary in orde[...] cation of the treaty of Tien[...] ment of the indemnity for [...]

BISMARCK'S CONNECTION [...]

La Matin makes the follo[...] diplomatic authority: "B[...] give France the support and [...] many in the attack upon C[...] that the treaty with China o[...] as to enable Germany to ob[...] sions with England, Ame[...] Bismarck asked the Pekin G[...] Germany such concessions [...] the request was refused on[...] the consent of all the cont[...] the treaty of 1860 was requi[...] aims to form a naval and [...] Cape Shang-Tong, south of [...] chili."

COURBET GIVEN FULL [...]

It is semi-officially repo[...] Courbet has received car[...] operations against China. [...] will not undertake furthe[...] days or so, until reinforce[...] reach him in sufficient num[...] to seize and occupy some [...] Chinese ports.

INVASION OF T[...]

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Advice[...] that three Chinese armies are [...] Tonquin—one from each of [...] provinces of China. The [...] Si numbers 25,000; that fro[...] and from Kwang Tung [...] The Yun Nan army [...] Black Flags at Loo [...] Tonquin frontier. There a[...] Black Flags at that poin[...] forces will march down the [...] tack Hung-Hoa. The Kw[...] march into Tonquin by [...] connection with the port[...] army now at Lang Sou, [...] Ninh. Six thousand French [...] Hoa, Sontay, and Bac Ninh. [...]

ANOTHER CHANCE TO MA[...] OF CIVIL [...]

Admiral Courbet will su[...] China until M. Patenotre, [...] to China, has made a report [...] tuation at Pekin. Telegra[...] north of Shanghai ceases [...] Great Canal. Reports have [...] through Tsining that the [...] peace and war parties is re[...] civil war.

SHELLING KE[...]

The *Times* Hong Kong [...] French are shelling Keiu[...] mered that they intend t[...] its possession will be of no [...] sorb all their available la[...] affording corresponding ad[...] The French steamers Gal[...]

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ERSONALS.

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EVENTS ABROAD.

A Chinese Denial of the War News Sent Out from French Sources.

Germany Projecting a New Line of Steamers, and Buying Oil in Russia.

The Arrangements Completed for Sarah Bernhardt's American Tour—The Cholera.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

A CHINESE VERSION OF THE SITUATION AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Your correspondent today had an interesting interview with a prominent member of the Chinese Embassy in London. The diplomat said a great deal of the news published in France and elsewhere concerning the Chinese war was concocted in Paris for the express purpose of misleading the public, keeping alive the war spirit in France, and injuring the cause of China in the eyes of neutral Powers. For instance, he said, it was untrue that English officers in the Chinese service had resigned, and the falsity of that statement could be easily ascertained in London. It was also untrue that there had been any recent misunderstanding between China and Japan, and the statement that Japan was about to establish an Embassy at Pekin was absurd, as Japan had had an Embassy there for years. It was true, however, that the Chinese troops were marching in three columns to attack Hung Hoa and Bac-Ninh, and they will also attack Tuyen Quang.

In regard to the mystery of Admiral Courbet's movements, the diplomat thought that the most probable explanation was that his fleet had suffered more serious injury than had been publicly reported, and that he had withdrawn to the vicinity of Hainan to repair damages.

AN AMUSING CASE IN COURT.

Mr. Hawkes, an author, well known in Liverpool, bears a striking resemblance to the Duke of Edinburg, who is now cruising in the Irish Channel. Mr. Hawkes a few nights ago entered a theatre at Cork and appeared in a prominent box. The audience, believing that they were honored by an unexpected visit from the Duke, rose and cheered. Hawkes, who is a man of inimitable self-possession, at once took in the situation. Instead of retreating, however, he accepted the greeting, and bowed his thanks with all the dignity and grace of royalty. The manager was so amazed at the attempt to personate the Duke that he seized Hawkes by the collar and forcibly ejected him from the theatre. The following day Hawkes summoned the manager before a magistrate for assault and battery. Hawkes swore that he had given no excuse for the violence with which he had been treated. The audience cheered and he bowed, that was all. The magistrate fined the manager 10 shillings for the assault.

A NEW LINE OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

Attention has been drawn in Germany to the large numbers of emigrants who cross to Harwich and Hull and then reach the United States by way of Liverpool. With a view of providing for this traffic, a number of wealthy German colonial firms have formed a syndicate to establish another line of steamers to run from Germany to New York. Arrangements have been made to raise the requisit capital in Berlin and Frankfort.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The next contest for the Astley belt will take place at London, in about two months. Rowell intends to enter for the race. Ald. Fitzgerald is also expected to start.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S NEXT AMERICAN TOUR.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Sarah Bernhardt this morning signed with Messrs. Abbey and Grau the engagement which has already been announced in THE TRIBUNE as accepted for her American tour. "All is settled," said Sarah to the correspondent, who surprised her at home this afternoon. "I start for America positively in April, 1886, with Mr. Jarrett. My engagement lasts for twelve months. I am to give 300 representations for 5,000 francs each, besides a small share of the profits when they exceed a certain amount. I shall not go straight to New York this time. The first six months will be devoted to a tour in South America and Cuba. On my way I shall give a performance at Lisbon, thence go to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Havana, and New York. M. Marais and my sister Jeanne go with me. Our répertoire includes 'Theodora,' 'Dora,' 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' 'Frou-Frou,' and perhaps 'Romeo and Juliet,' if M. Jean Richepin finishes his translation in time. He has not begun it yet, though. I am delighted to go back to America. So is my sister. I met with great kindness there on my last trip, and feel sure that my reception next time will be equally kind."

THE WAR IN CHINA.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The *Republique Francaise* says: It is probable that Admiral Courbet will occupy the Island of Formosa in force. This action is necessary in order to secure a ratification of the treaty of Tien Tsin and the payment of the indemnity for the Lang Sou affair.

BISMARCK'S CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

La Matin makes the following statement on diplomatic authority: "Bismarck agreed to give France the support and influence of Germany in the attack upon China on condition that the treaty with China of 1860 be revised so as to enable Germany to obtain equal concessions with England, America, and France. Bismarck asked the Pekin Government to give Germany such concessions at Shanghai, but the request was refused on the ground that the consent of all the contracting parties to the treaty of 1860 was required. Bismarck also aims to form a naval and trading station at Cape Shang-Tong, south of the Gulf of Petchili."

COURBET GIVEN FULL POWER TO ACT.

It is semi-officially reported that Admiral Courbet has received *carte blanche* as to the operations against China. It is stated that he will not undertake further hostilities for ten days or so, until reinforcements from Saigon reach him in sufficient numbers to enable him to seize and occupy some of the northern Chinese ports.

INVASION OF TONQUIN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Advices from China state that three Chinese armies are marching to invade Tonquin—one from each of the three southern provinces of China. The army from Kwang Si numbers 25,000; that from Yun Nan, 20,000; and from Kwang Tung likewise 20,000. The Yun Nan army will join the Black Flags at Loo Kai, on the Tonquin frontier. There are said to be 10,000 Black Flags at that point. These combined forces will march down the Red River and attack Hung-Hoa. The Kwang Si army will march into Tonquin by way of Cao Binh, in connection with the portion of the Canton army now at Lang Sou, and will attack Bac Ninh. Six thousand French hold Hanoi, Hung Hoa, Sontay, and Bac Ninh.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO MAKE PEACE—RUMORS OF CIVIL WAR.

Admiral Courbet will suspend operations in China until M. Patenotre, the French Minister to China, has made a report of the political situation at Pekin. Telegraph communication north of Shanghai ceases at Tsinung, on the Great Canal. Reports have reached Shanghai through Tsining that the opposition of the peace and war parties is reaching the pitch of civil war.

SHELLING KELUNG.

The *Times* Hong Kong dispatch says the French are shelling Kelung again. It is rumored that they intend to occupy the place. Its possession will be of no value, as it will absorb all their available landing force without affording corresponding advantage.

The French steamers Galissoniere and Saone are at Hong Kong for the protection of the French mail steamers.

MILITARY ROAD THROUGH A CEMETERY.

HONG KONG, Sept. 4.—The Chinese have cut a military road through the French cemetery at Canton, destroying the mausoleum and rifling the tombs.

INDEMNITY PAID.

China yesterday paid the French Consul at Hong Kong $27,000 indemnity for losses incurred by French subjects in the Canton riots in 1883.

PROTECTING FOREIGNERS.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, has notified the Foreign Office that Admiral Courbet, before the commencement of hostilities in China, was directed to take all possible precautions for the safety of foreigners. The town of Foo Chow suffered no damage during the bombardment of the forts and arsenal.

THE CHOLERA.

A SERIOUS PANIC IN ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says: The cholera panic prevails throughout Italy. Each town is taking measures for protection regardless of the Government. Some post guards to prevent travelers entering their precincts until after a quarantine of twenty days. Many have closed their gates to every one, and several villages have established armed cordons. The result is that in many parts of the Peninsula practical anarchy prevails. Travel and traffic are greatly interrupted.

KING HUMBERT.

ROME, Sept. 4.—King Humbert has made a contribution of $2,000 to aid the sufferers from the cholera at Spezia. The King will visit Naples, where three Cabinet Ministers are already visiting the worst quarters, to distribute relief.

THE RECORD OF A DAY.

The bulletin showing the ravages of the epidemic throughout Italy the last twenty-four hours is: Fresh cases, 185; deaths, 85.

At Ancona it is suspected there is a case of cholera.

Evidences of a cholera panic throughout Italy continue to multiply. The populace at Cazzuoli attempted today to stop the railway service from Naples. A mob here in Rome drove a priest just arrived from Naples away from the city. At Ovieto travelers are refused entrance into the city. In some places popular agitation has begun in favor of abolishing local quarantine and establishing houses of observation for travelers suspected of illness. In consequence of this plan being forbidden by the Government, the people of Civita Vecchia attempted to destroy the railway.

AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 4.—There were three deaths from cholera during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 tonight.

AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sept. 4.—Further heavy rainfalls have increased the mortality here. Roman candles are burned in the streets to purify the air. The statue of San Gennaro was carried in procession today. Troops are going to Cassino, Aboli, and other towns which refuse to admit persons from Naples to prevent interference with the movements of travelers.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has established ten days' quarantine against vessels arriving from Spain, and five days' quarantine against vessels arriving by way of Egypt, even if they have already been quarantined at the ports of those countries.

RUSSIA.

MINISTER TAFT RECEIVED BY THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—Alphonso Taft, the new American Minister to Russia, was accorded a reception Tuesday by the Czar and Czarina, when he presented his credentials.

A DARING ATTEMPT TO RESCUE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—The Warsaw correspondent of the *Tagblatt* says an attempt was made the night of Aug. 31 to rescue from the citadel Judge Bardofsky, Vouack Jaouwitch, and other political prisoners. The conspirators raised the Constantine gate of the citadel from its hinges and penetrated the corridor. The noise made by the assailants attracted the attention of the officials and they rushed to the spot, but the would-be rescuers escaped, leaving their crowbars, files, sacks, and ropes behind them. The prisoners were found to be clothed and ready for flight. The officers connected with the citadel are suspected of complicity in the plot.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

AN ULTIMATUM TO BE PRESENTED THE CABINET.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—*United Ireland* urges the people to vote against the Government. The Irish members of Parliament will present an ultimatum to the Cabinet when the address in reply to the Queen's speech shall be debated next month.

LIMERICK.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has notified the Town Council of Limerick that unless they agree to levy a rate for extra police duty within a month the law will be rigorously enforced. The Council passed resolutions disregarding the Lord Lieutenant's notification.

MOROCCO.

THE FRENCH AIDING THE REBELS.

TANGIER, Sept. 4.—The commander of Tangier has arrived with troops near the village of Ainhamra, which has ignored the Sultan's authority and declared in favor of the Shereef of Wazan. The Shereet, with his adherents, and Blondel, the Secretary of the French Legation, appeared at Ainhamra Aug. 24, alleging they were on a shooting expedition. The Moorish Ministry thereupon protested to Ordega, the French representative, against Blondel's visiting the rebellious village. Ordega reiterated that Blondel had simply joined a hunting party, and retorted with a complaint to the Ministry of disrespect on the part of the commander of Tangier toward Blondel. Many rebels arriving at Ainhamra are being sheltered by the presence of Blondel and the Shereef.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

AMERICANS PRESENT AT THE COPENHAGEN MEETING.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—About 200 Americans are present at the Evangelical Alliance now sitting in this city. Among the number are Philip Schaeff, John Hall, William Taylor, Edward Bright, and William F. Watkins, all of New York City.

CABLE NOTES.

At Nicosia, Sicily, a fire occurred in a sulphur mine, and twenty-nine persons perished.

The decision in the Patti-Caux divorce case is postponed until November. Patti, therefore, will not appear in opera at Paris in October.

Lord Garmoyle has started from India for London to face the suit for breach of promise brought against him by Miss Fortescue, the actress.

The British squadron has arrived at Alexandria. Col. Coleville telegraphs he has plenty of camels, and that the Mudir of Dongola could easily collect 2,000 a month. The wells around Suakin and Berber are sufficiently supplied with water.

Nilsson has signed a contract with Col. Mapleson to sing in England and America for $2,400 a night. Strakosch has engaged the whole company of the Teatro Apollo, Rome, for three months' opera in London.

The Vienna police have seized a printing-press in the suburbs of the city on which was printed the black-edged proclamation circulated last month in relation to the execution of Stellmacher, the Anarchist and murderer. Four persons are arrested in connection therewith.

The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* announces the formation of the German-African Commercial Association with a subscribed capital of 500,000 marks. The object of the association is to extend the commercial agencies of Germany on the east coast of Africa and found fresh colonies there.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Alfred H. Hahn, one of the Auditors of Northampton County, left this morning to avoid being arrested on the charge of forging notes to the amount of nearly $10,000. Two of the notes were held by the Gaston Bank for $700 each, and one by the County-Treasurer for $1,200. Each note bears the name of Hahn's father-in-law as the indorser. The County-Treasurer, to save himself, had the Sheriff seize Hahn's hotel and the other property in Moore Township. Hahn had been Auditor of this county three years.

OBITUARY.

Yankee Robinson.

NEW JEFFERSON, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Yankee Robinson, the well-known showman, died at this place at 3 p. m. The Masons have taken charge of the body. He was about 66 years of age.

A FELLOW-SHOWMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

"To be sure I knew Yankee Robinson," said Mr. J. L. Hutchinson of the firm of Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson. "His real name was Fayette Ludowic Robinson."

"Were you ever associated with him in the show business?"

"Yes; for several years I traveled with him. Once I was about to leave him and he said, 'Stay with me one more year and I'll make you so valuable that I can't afford to hire you.'"

"He was quite prosperous at one time, was he not?"

"I should say so. In 1868 he had the largest and best show, circus, and menagerie combined there was in the country. He must have been worth $100,000 at that time."

"Was he a man of original ideas?"

"Yes. He was the originator of the handsome street parades. Of course one of them in those days wouldn't look like much now, but they took like wildfire then. He was the most original advertiser I ever saw. Every once in a while—well, almost every day—we take in half dollars stamped in the metal, 'Good for one admission to Yankee Robinson's show.' Of course the half dollar was good, and is now, but there are people who keep those pieces until a circus comes along for some unexplained reason. Then he used to have a song be sung, and had a poster made of the music, each note being about two or three feet long, and he would paste it up on the fence. There would be a crowd surrounding it all day, and humming the music. He was also very egotistical. Once the advance agents got water-bound in some Illinois town in high water in the spring, and the show caught up with them, so no notice was given of our coming to the people. It was his practice under such circumstances to ride ahead one day on a horse to some little town, and, seeing a crowd of loafers in the street or in front of a saloon, he would approach them and ask them if they had ever heard of the great showman Yankee Robinson. Some would say yes, others no. He would then swell out his chest, take off his hat, and say: 'He stands before you. Feast your eyes! The show will be here tomorrow.' But the poor old man has been down at the heel for the last ten years. He played a very successful engagement in Crosby Opera-House here before the fire, having Sanyeah, the first female gymnast. He made a pot of money there."

"I remember his show in 1866," said Billy Pinkerton, who stood by. "His canvas was on the old Water-Works lot, where the City-Hall now stands. It was a good show for those days."

"Robinson was a man of unbounded extravagance," continued Mr. Hutchinson. "He presented his family physician right here in Chicago with a $500 diamond ring, when I knew that he had just bought a horse for $3,000 in St. Paul, paying down $500 and still owing $2,500 on the horse. You remember a play he used to have, 'Stand Down in the Hall.' A sort of Yankee play it was. Years ago he lived in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and I believe he was born there. The place is right near Canandaigua. He used to keep a shoemaker's shop there many years ago, for he has often spoken to me of it. I think he married his first wife there. His second wife he married in Chicago. He was a man of great ability, but he needed some one to curb him and sit down on his wild projects. He used to have a business manager that could control him pretty well, and then he made money."

"Wasn't he rather eccentric?"

"Yes. Some people used to call him crazy. I have known him at times to commence pulling his beard out a single hair at a time, and before the season was out he wouldn't need a razor. That's a fact. But then he understood people, too. In writing his show bills he would use the simplest language. He never called the show a 'transcendant aggregation of wonders.' It was always his big show and nothing else. But when left to himself he would always go to pieces. He had no idea of management. He was a man of original ideas, but very bad executive ability. Peace to his ashes."

Joseph Kelly of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Joseph Kelly, the oldest shipping merchant in town, died this evening aged 63 years, forty-five of which he had passed in this city. He was agent for the New York & Philadelphia Line of vessels before the War.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Ohio Operators Threaten to Abandon the Mines Unless the Men Resume Work.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—A dispatch from New Straitsville, O., says: The coal syndicate has decided to suspend operations for one year there and has ordered all its stock of powder, equipments, etc., to the Lower Hocking Valley. This closes five mines and throws 500 miners out of employment. Superintendent G. R. Carr of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Road has sent long telegrams of a friendly nature to Chris Evans of the Straitsville district, President of the Miners' Union, informing him that unless the striking miners go to work within a day or two at the rates offered by the operators all the mines at Straitsville will be abandoned by the syndicate. Straitsville is the only mining town of consequence in Perry County whose Sheriff has refused to ask for aid or take steps toward the protection of property. The operators have concluded to concentrate the guards at the mines in Hocking and Athens Counties at two or three places, and hold the authorities of Perry County responsible for all the damage to property in that county. This order has not been given by the syndicate, but is looked for in a day or two. A large number of miners in Straitsville own the property in which they live.

The Striking Miners in Pennsylvania Disgusted.

COAL CENTRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—It is thought the striking miners will break camp before the close of the week and return to their homes. The men are disheartened and disgusted, and many have already deserted. A convention has been called by the miners' officials for next Monday at Monongahela City, when it is thought some settlement will be reached, as many are in favor of returning to work if the operators will pay them three cents per bushel instead of three and a half, as demanded.

The St. Louis Car-Drivers' Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—The car-drivers' strike on the Sixth Street Line continues. The company is only running two cars at the Carondelet end of the line, but using eight on the city end. Several brawls have taken place, but there have been no arrests today. A crowd of some 250 men are at Carondelet, where they prevent the running of cars by derailing them when sent out.

The strikers and officers of the company agreed upon terms this afternoon, and will resume work tomorrow. Drivers will receive 11½ cents per hour and conductors 12¼ cents. The demand was for 15 cents.

A SLY SHIPPING CLERK.

James Shafer, a shipping clerk in Armour & Co.'s establishment at the Stock-Yards, was arrested last night on a charge of defrauding his employers. It has long been suspected that he was engaged in crooked practices and detectives of late have shadowed him. It was learned that he had mysterious dealings with Charles Thorpe, a butcher at No. 3832 State street, and also with a certain market man at Muskegon, Mich. There being reason to believe that Shafer was substituting dried beef for sausages and lard on orders from Muskegon, and pocketing the difference in price, an alleged consignment of lard to Muskegon was seized on a Goodrich boat yesterday afternoon and opened. It was found to be dried beef. Shafer's arrest followed, and also that of Thorpe as a fellow conspirator, the former being locked up at the Stock-Yards, the latter at Englewood. It is believed that Shafer's little scheme has netted him and his aids several thousand dollars.

STRIKING MINERS MARCHING ON A TOWN.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, O., Sept. 4.—It is reported that the striking miners have marched upon Murray City. It is not known what their intentions are. Murray City is guarded by militia.

NEW YORK.

Largely-Attended Mass-Meeting to Consider the Broadway Franchise Swindle.

The Board of Aldermen Denounced as Proper Subjects for the Penitentiary.

Lord Abercrombie Turns Up Again—Status of the Bricklayers' and Stonecutters' Strike.

THE BROADWAY FRANCHISE:

A MASS-MEETING TO DENOUNCE THE ALDERMEN—SOME STRONG SPEECHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In spite of the oppressive heat and the fact that the only ventilation in Chickering Hall was that of the City Government's corruption, there was a large assembly present there this evening at the mass-meeting called to protest against the action of the Aldermen in granting the Broadway Surface Railroad permission to build a street-railway on Broadway.

Mayor Edson was selected as Chairman. He made a strong speech, and was followed by the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, who read the resolutions. The preamble arraigned the Aldermen for giving the franchise "without consideration or reservation" when they knew that $1,000,000 had been offered for it. The Aldermen, said the preamble, had lent a willing cooperation to a scheme and combination between the proprietors of an injunction suit and the Broadway Surface Railway Company to dissolve an injunction and hold a secret meeting, and without notice to their associates, or to the Mayor, Controller, or counsel of the corporation. It was further declared that there were rumors of bribery and corruption in the matter, and it was therefore resolved, as to the acts of eighteen Aldermen who passed the resolution, as well as Mr. McLoughlin, who approved of it, "that they have reached a magnitude where they shall no longer be tolerated; that they have proved false to their trusts, betrayed the interests of their constituents, and shown that they cannot be trusted with portable property belonging to the city; that the future election of any one of them to a position of profit or honor would be dangerous to the public interests and a stain upon the character of New York City; and they should regard themselves as fortunate if permitted to pass into obscurity in company with the surviving remnants of the Tweed ring."

The resolutions also provided for the appointment of a committee of fifty by the Mayor to aid him in protecting the city's franchise, etc.

Lawson N. Fuller made a ringing speech, and said during his remarks:

"I love New York. I admire its parks and its enterprise—everything but that accursed Board of Aldermen. They have been the thorn in the city's side for many years. They ought to be wiped out of existence, and they will be. [Applause.] If these men are as ignorant as they claim to be they ought not only to be portrayed in the illustrated papers but to have collars around their necks with $25,000 on each. The only way to free ourselves from the shackles which the Board of Aldermen have put on us is to break the board. If you people would rise up and do your duty inside of a week half the members of the board would be in Canada and the other half in jail. These fellows have got to climb. Wouldn't you like to see those twenty-one Aldermen climb? [Cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' and applause.] We are going to make these gentlemen repent and confess or step down and out, which would be better yet."

Several Aldermen were present listening to the proceedings. Alderman McQuade said before the meeting adjourned:

"It's called an indignation meeting, but people are going out because they are tired of this blathering talk."

"It's a regular cable road meeting," said Alderman Pearson. "If the franchise had been for a cable road Mr. Mayor would have signed it quick enough."

"This is a bid for a cable road," said Alderman Miller.

LORD ABERCROMBIE.

HE AGAIN MAKES HIS APPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Walter Adams Mayhew, an Englishman, better known as Lord Abercrombie, has turned up again. He reached the hight of his fame when, after having pocketed some $5,000 by defeating Mr. Berry Wall's highbred pacer with a common $850 horse, he complacently leaned back in the dining room of the Manhattan Beach Hotel while two women wrangled as to which should have temporary possession of his Lordship. Next day Lord Abercrombie was informed that his rooms had been let to other persons for the remainder of the season, and that possession was to be given immediately. He is now being sued before Judge Brown in the city court by Charles Singer, who acted as "My Lord's" valet at Manhattan Beach. Singer was promised a big salary and little work, but got neither. Meanwhile Lord Abercrombie disappeared, and the valet, within a few days, has only been able to get service on his former master. The case has not yet come to trial.

ASPHYXIATED.

A BANK CASHIER FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Charles S. Hill, the cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 71 Albany street, yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by escaping gas. He retired shortly before midnight Wednesday in the best of spirits. His wife was still absent on her summer trip to the Catskills, and he was the sole occupant of the suite of rooms on the second floor. The servants were asleep on the top floor when he came in. He was discovered at 6 o'clock this morning by the housemaid. All the windows in the sleeping-room, the sitting-room adjoining, and the bath-room were shut down tightly and the blinds were closed. The four gas-burners were turned full on. Everything was in perfect order about the room. Physicians were summoned, but they arrived too late to save the dying man. He became cashier in 1864, when his father, John B. Hill, left the old State Bank to assume the Presidency of the National Bank. Previously he was a clerk in the Park Bank of this city. His friends say he lived well but not extravagantly. His team of horses and his beautiful garden, of which he was very proud, were his only expensive investments for his personal enjoyment so far as is known.

Clerks were still busy looking over his books in the brick bank building tonight. President Runyon said:

"The bank is perfectly sound. I know that much positively. I can't tell you whether Mr. Hill's accounts are irregular or not. Nothing suspicious has been discovered as yet. It will be some time before an examination will be finished and we can speak positively. There has been no run on the bank, and probably won't be. We can pay every demand."

WAGE-WORKERS.

THE BRICKLAYERS' AND STONECUTTERS' STRIKES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The bricklayers' strike continues, although the strikers say that there are hardly any men that are not already working nine hours a day, and, should the members of the Master Builders and Masons' Association decide to yield, they would not be able to find bricklayers enough to do their work.

The striking stonecutters are very enthusiastic over their prospects, and today held a meeting at Wendel's Assembly rooms, on West Forty-fourth street. A few days ago the boss stonecutters decided to post notices in their shops threatening to have a lock-out Tuesday next and not resume work until the restrictions imposed by the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union in relation to not sending cut stone to buildings where non-union bricklayers were at work be entirely removed. This threat only had the effect of irritating the men and inducing them to anticipate the lock-out by striking first.

A CHICAGOAN'S TROUBLES.

RELEASED ON A CRIMINAL CHARGE AND ARRESTED IN A CIVIL SUIT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Solomon Nathan, representing himself as a law student from Chicago, arrested in Jersey City yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Jessie Lewis, of 563 First avenue, New York, who charges him with having defrauded her of $1,000 worth of goods, was today brought before Police Justice Stilsing for examination and discharged on the criminal complaint, but was at once rearrested by Sheriff Cronin on a capias issued by Judge Knapp to answer a civil suit begun against him by Mrs. Lewis. Nathan has a wife living in West Hoboken, from whom he has been separated several years, and it is said she will also bring suit against him for nonsupport.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Receiver Osborn, of the suspended Wall Street Bank, began the payment of a 60 per cent dividend yesterday morning.

Miss Minnie Maddern signed a contract to play "Caprice" in one of the Brooklyn theatres during the last week in August, but changed her mind, and has now concluded to play the piece at the house of another manager. The managers of the theatre with whom she concluded the first contract have sued out an injunction. Miss Maddern answers that she is only 19 years of age, and therefore not bound by the contract.

The loss by fire in August was $10,500,000, exceeding any previous known fire record of that month, and making a total of $74,000,000 as the destruction wrought by fire this year so far, and about $11,000,000 in excess of the same eight months of 1883, the total of which year was in excess of any previous year, except 1871 and 1872, when the great Chicago and Boston fires occurred. During August there were eighteen fires the destructiveness of which aggregated $3,700,000—more than one-third of the entire fire loss of the month.

Frank Frisbie, the exchange clerk of the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., arrested Wednesday on the Pacific Mail steamer Colon on the charge of having stolen $7,000 from the bank, was yesterday given into the custody of a detective from Oregon, who was armed with a requisition. Requisition papers had also been sent on for Mrs. Frisbie, but Gov. Cleveland did not sign them. Frisbie assumed sole responsibility of the theft, and Mrs. Frisbie was released. She and her two children will remain in New York and Frisbie be taken back to Oregon.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 7; New York, 5.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Following is the full score of todays League game:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	2	2	5	0	0	0
Gore, c. f.	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Kelly, c.	5	0	0	0	5	2	1
Anson, 1b.	3	0	0	0	9	1	1
Pfeffer, 2b	3	2	1	1	6	3	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Burns, s. s.	3	1	0	0	1	4	0
Clarkson, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Corcoran, p.	3	1	1	1	0	1	4
Totals	33	7	5	8	27	12	6
New York—							
Ewing, c.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Richardson, r. f.	4	1	1	1	2	0	1
Ward, 2b and p.	5	0	1	1	0	4	6
Connor, 3b.	5	0	2	2	2	2	0
Gillespie, l. f.	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
Dorgan, r. f. and 2b.	3	2	2	3	2	2	0
McKinnon, 1b.	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Caskins, s. s.	2	0	1	1	2	4	0
Griffin, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Welch, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humphries, c.	4	0	2	2	4	2	1
Totals	35	5	11	12	27	14	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2—7
New York	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—5

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; New York, 2. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Chicago, 6; New York, 4. Struck out—Chicago, 1; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. Home run—Dalrymple. Two-base hit—Dorgan. Double plays—Gore-Burns; Corcoran-Pfeffer-Anson. Wild pitches—Ward, 2; Corcoran, 1. Passed balls—Kelly, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—McKeon.

Boston, 7; Buffalo, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Boston had an easy victory. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2—7
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Buffalo, 1. First base on balls—Buffalo, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—By Buffinton, 9; by Galvin, 14; Double play—Wise-Burdock-Morrill. Passed ball—Rowe. Wild pitches—Buffinton, 2; Galvin, 1. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—1:50.

Providence, 3; Cleveland, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—The league game today resulted:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	*—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Start. Struck out—Providence, 3; Cleveland, 3. First base on errors—Providence, 4; Cleveland, 1. First base on balls—Providence, 2. Double play—Nava-Farrell-Start. Passed ball—Bushong. Wild pitches—Moffat, 2. Time—1:40. Umpire—Decker.

Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—Today's league game was characterized by light batting and fair fielding. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*—2

Two-base hits—Ferguson, Bennett. First base on balls—Manning, Cox, Weidman. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 2. Struck out—Farrar, Mulvey (2), Fogarty, Jones (2), Hanlon, Bennett, Farrell, Cox, Gastfield. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—Ferguson. Time—1:50. Umpire—Malone.

Northwestern League.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The game between the Milwaukee and St. Paul clubs today resulted in the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Milwaukee	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—6
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Union Association.

At Washington—National, 6; Kansas City, 5—ten innings.

At Baltimore—St. Louis, 15; Baltimore, 5.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 3.

At Wilmington—Cincinnati, 5; Wilmington, 3.

American Association.

At Toledo—Toledo, 4; Allegheny, 2.

At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Virginia, 1.

At Indianapolis—Brooklyn, 5; Indianapolis, 2.

SUBURBAN.

Englewood.

There is much dissatisfaction among many parents over the prospect of having to send their children across the tracks of the Rock Island and Lake Shore Railroads to the new school on Wabash avenue and Sixty-first street. At the last meeting of the School Board of District No. 10 the boundaries of each school division were established in accordance with a plan submitted by Superintendent Carter. The lines are such that all school children living as far west of the railroads as Wentworth avenue must attend the Wabash avenue school or none at all. Thus they will have to cross at least a dozen tracks, where switching is being done almost every hour in the day. A remonstrance is being circulated, asking the School Board at its meeting next Monday night to rescind its action establishing the boundary lines of the new school division. Several prominent citizens say they will leave Englewood rather than send their young children across these railroads to school.

It is expected that at the special meeting of the Town Board this evening the question of granting the right of way to the Chicago City Railway Company for a horse-car line through Wentworth avenue will be definitly settled. The measure has strong advocates and bitter opponents.

SILVER WEDDING AT PALATINE.

The silver anniversary of the wedding of Judge R. S. Williamson was celebrated last night at his home at Palatine, fully 400 guests being present, many going out from Chicago by special train. The grounds were hung with Chinese lanterns and presented a brilliant scene. One of the more notable presents was a silver set of eight prices, the gift of Sheriff Hanchett and his deputies. Judge J. B. Bradwell made a congratulatory address, to which Elder E. M. Boring of Evanston replied. At 11:30 p. m. Gen. Logan stopped over on his way from Woodstock, and held an informal reception at Judge Williamson's house. He was escorted to the train, which left for Chicago after midnight.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John Gear, 18 years old, entered Mrs. Johanna Ryan's saloon, No. 3642 Wallace street, one day last week, and before her eyes stole $8 from the cash drawer and rushed out. He has just been arrested.

Edward and Frank Cooney, 12 and 13 years old, living with their father, a laborer, at No. 83 Delaware place, forced open a window of Mrs. Eichmann's apartments in the same house and stole a gold watch which they sold to John Gillen, another lad. All three of the boys were arrested, the watch being found upon Gillen.

Harry Dempsey, a pugilist, is under arrest on suspicion of having stolen a cheap watch on the West Side. He was found hiding in a barn on the North Side with a pawn-ticket for the property in his pocket.

THE DOMINION.

Serious Charges Against a Confidential Clerk.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Edward J. Howe, confidential clerk of Thomas Simpson, insurance broker, has left, and it is charged that he is a defaulter to a large extent. An examination of the books is at present being made by representatives of the Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., of which company Mr. Simpson is agent, and a deficiency of nearly $4,000 has already been discovered. This amount only extends over a short period, and Mr. Simpson fears that other embezzlements will yet come to light. For some time Mr. Simpson's health has been very much impaired. During his absence the business of the office was intrusted to Howe, who had a full power of attorney to act for Mr. Simpson to receive premiums, to sign checks, and to transact the affairs of the three companies represented in Montreal by Mr. Simpson—namely: the United States Life-Insurance Company of New York, the Phœnix Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the Quebec Fire-Insurance Company. As soon as Mr. Simpson returned Howe left for his holidays, and his manner of living in the city during Mr. Simpson's absence having been noticed by some gentlemen, it was thought advisable to look into the books, when a very cursory examination at once showed that something very far wrong existed. It is believed that Howe has managed to get away with a considerable sum of money, but so far all attempts to trace him have failed. He is quite a young man, 21 or 22 years of age, and is very respectably connected.

A New Way of Collecting Money.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Last night two young men arrived here and registered at the Welland House as Fred Watson and W. J. Sawyer of Boston. Early this morning two other men arrived and registered as H. M. Stuart of Buffalo and M. Hayden of Cleveland. It soon transpired that there was trouble ahead for somebody, and that somebody was Fred Watson. Mr. Stuart asked to be shown to the latter's room, and the night porter at once complied. On the door being opened Stuart went in and said to Watson: "I want that money you took yesterday." Watson replied, "All right sir, here it is," at the same time handing out a roll of greenbacks to the amount of $565. Stuart and Hayden then left, having accomplished their mission very easily and very quietly. It is intimated, however, that Watson is still short $200 or $300 not yet accounted for. The name Watson is evidently an alias. It is said that Watson is not from Boston, but from Buffalo, and that he was employed in the Auditor's office of the Lake Shore Railway. The money he handed over represented collections he had made Wednesday and with which he skipped out. Watson is a man about 22 years of age. He is still here. Sawyer is said to have been picked up on the road by Watson and has no connection with him.

Wharfage Rates at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Harbor Commissioners' by-law reducing wharfage dues on grain from seven and a half cents per ton to one cent per ton has been abolished. Grain dealers protest against the imposition of the higher rate, and will send a deputation to the Government in the matter. Some weeks must elapse before the Commissioners can obtain a Ministerial by-law. It is said that the volume of grain received here since the reduction of the canal tolls and wharfage in June is not more than half the volume during the same period last year. The Commissioners appear to believe that what was received would have come had no reductions been made, and that these have not been sufficient to counterbalance the advantage of about two cents per bushel gained by shipments via New York to Liverpool. The impression is that the revenue of the harbor is uselessly thrown away to the extent of $7,000 by the reduced wharfage, and that nothing less than the assumption by the Government of the interest payments on the Lake St. Peter channel will put the St. Lawrence route in a commanding position.

Dull Times in Locomotive and Car Building Circles.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The present season is reported to be unusually dull in locomotive and car building circles. The management of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to curtailing their expenses to within a working limit, have discharged seventy-five hands employed in workshops. It is expected that the staff will be considerably reduced before the winter, as the company has already manufactured sufficient rolling stock to answer its present requirements.

Scientists Homeward Bound.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—About 300 members of the British Association arrived tonight. They were met at Claremont by a reception committee, who accompanied them to the city and saw them all billeted in hotels. More are expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

CURTIS & CO.

A Correspondent Treats Them as They Deserve to Be Treated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read E. C. Larned's able letter in today's TRIBUNE with much interest, and upon the whole with considerable satisfaction. However, there are to my mind a few utterances in it which should not pass unnoticed. I refer more particularly to his allusion to the Independent Republicans. He says: "Men of such character and aims cannot be affected by ridicule or abuse. It is of no use to call them 'hypocrits,' or 'dudes,' or 'Pharisees.'" I ask Mr. Larned by what name shall we call such men as George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, and their followers? They are neither Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers, nor Prohibitionists. We must call them by some name, otherwise the public will lose sight of these saviors of the country. Suppose we call them angels—i. e., "angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation." That is better than hypocrits, dudes, and Pharisees."

But why is it that the Independents are called hypocrits, dudes, and Pharisees? What have they done? What did Judas Iscariot do? He remained with Jesus and His disciples until the last and went over to the enemy. What did Benedict Arnold do? What did Jefferson Davis and the Southern members of Buchanan's Cabinet do? Let George William Curtis & Co. answer. What does history say today about such characters? If I steal, I must expect to be called a thief. If I lie, I must not complain if I am called a liar. It I unite with a Christian church and take an active and prominent part in it and, after participating in its last great meeting, go out and join an organization that has and is known to oppose the very principles which I profess and which principles are professed and promulgated by the organization I left, what must I expect people to say? They would say, and say it justly, that I was a sorehead, fool, or hypocrit. The history of G. W. Curtis in the last National Republican Convention is too fresh in the minds of your readers to repeat it now. We all know what he did then, and we all know what dishonorable and dirty work he is doing through his paper now, and ever since the convention—a work worthy of the denunciation which Jesus uttered against those self-conceited and self-righteous Jews whom he called "scribes, Pharisees, and hypocrites," and "blind guides which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," (Cleveland.)

Mr. Larned in another part of his letter, speaking of the declarations and principles of the Republican party, says: "This argument seems to my own mind so convincing and so controlling that I can hardly understand how men so intelligent, so conscientious, and so patriotic as the most of the Independent Republicans are can hesitate as to their course in the present canvass, or how they can fail to see that they are surely periling this most important reform (civil-service reform), which I am confident they hold very much at heart, by giving their influence and votes to promote the success of the Democratic party." I am inclined to think that Mr. L. feels more charitable towards G. W. Curtis & Co. than their works warrant. Men must be judged by their actions, and not by their words—"by their fruits ye shall know them." The Rebels were intelligent and, they asserted, conscientious, but their patriotism, when they fired on Fort Sumter, was considerably below par among the Union men of the country. If these Independent Republicans are what Mr. L. thinks they are—intelligent, conscientious, and patriotic—why do they act as they do unless they are what most patriotic Republicans believe them to be, political soreheads, hypocrits, and Pharisees? Is Grover Cleveland cleaner, purer, and more of a statesman than James G. Blaine? Is Thomas A. Hendricks, the man whose political history stinks in the nostrils of every genuine Union patriot, a more worthy man than Gen. John A. Logan, who periled his life for his country, and whose record in the halls of legislation has been indorsed by the loyal and patriotic people all over this land? I will say nothing of the miserable and pusillanimous record of the Democratic party during the last forty years upon all the vital issues which agitated the country, nor of the grand and manly record of the Republican party, the existence of which has made it possible for a freeman to live in the United States of America. It is sufficient to say that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will see that the party that has made us a Nation honored and respected throughout the civilized world shall be continued in power and influence in spite of Democrats, "hypocrits, dudes, and Pharisees." SAMUEL ROBERTS.

THE FAR WEST.

Eastern Montana Stock-Growers' Convention.

MILES CITY, Mont., Sept. 4.—The Eastern Montana Stock-Growers' meeting was held yesterday. About $35,000,000 was represented. T. J. Bryan was elected President, James Scott Vice-President, and William Harmon Secretary and Treasurer. Important questions regarding Indians and general stock matters were acted on. It was decided to hold the spring round-up meeting the first Tuesday in May.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING HOUSE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—While workmen were engaged in raising a frame house on the South Side last evening a jackscrew placed under one corner slipped out and the house fell. Daniel Troutwein, aged 20, was almost instantly killed, and his father, William Troutwein, was seriously injured. A lady named Lynch and several children were in the house at the time the accident occurred, and, although the roof fell and nearly all the furniture in the house was broken, they escaped unhurt. The building is a total wreck.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES RAIDED.

During last night the Desplaines street police made a descent on the houses of ill-repute—seven in number—located on Clinton street, and lodged keepers and inmates in the station. At No. 12 they captured six female and two male inmates; No. 14 had seven inmates; No. 16 supplied six inmates; there was one man among the eight inmates taken from No. 18; four inmates at No. 20; three at No. 26; and nine at No. 28, three of the latter being males. All were of the lowest class.

ELECTRICAL MIDLOTHIAN.

It is now quite certain that the Lords who deem what was right in July must be right in October will not give way in the autumn session. Lords Salisbury and Randolph Churchill—the chasm being bridged—will follow the G. O. M. in Midlothian, whose arguments they will strive to shatter. It will rest with Mr. Gladstone to say then whether he will dissolve or try again in 1885. In either case the political atmosphere will be dangerously electrical.

DIED ON THE WAY TO HIS SON'S WEDDING.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Nicholson of Montreal died on board the steamer Passport while on the trip from Montreal here today. He was on his way to Chicago with his wife and daughter to attend the marriage of his son there. The remains were sent back to Montreal tonight for interment.

IN DIFFICULTY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—The dry-goods commission-house of Brooks, Miller & Co. of this city made an assignment to Edward S. Harlan, a lawyer. The firm's rating was about $75,000. The liabilities and assets are unknown. Seven judgments amounting to $36,000 were today entered against the firm of Edward S. Mawson & Sons, furs, etc., of this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"A Single Fact Is Worth a Ship-Load of Argument."

Mr. W. B. Lathrop, of South Easton, Mass., under date of Jan. 7, 1884, says: "My father had for years an eating cancer on his under lip, which had been gradually growing worse until it had eaten away his under lip down to the gums, and was feeding itself on the inside of his cheek, and the surgeons said a horrible death was soon to come. We gave him nine bottles of Swift's Specific and he has been entirely cured. It has created great excitement in this section."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d-st., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut-st., Philadel.

American Express Co.'s

EAST-BOUND

SPECIAL

FAST TRAIN.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 1.

And Daily thereafter, the "AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY" will run a SPECIAL FAST TRAIN from Chicago to New York and Boston via Michigan Central and New York Central Railroads.

Refrigerator Cars will be run on this train for the preservation of perishable matter. Trains will leave Chicago after the arrival of all evening trains, and will stop at IMPORTANT INTERIOR CITIES, arriving in New York at 5 o'clock on the second morning.

Shipments of FRUITS, FRESH MEAT, GAME, POULTRY, etc., consigned to Eastern markets especially solicited.

Refrigerator Cars for OYSTERS, FISH, etc., will be attached to their

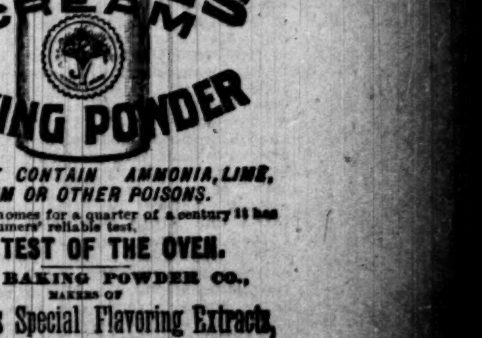
Special West-Bound Train

Leaving New York at 8:30 p. m. and arriving at Chicago at 5:40 on the second morning.

For information and rates apply to agents of the American Express Company at Chicago and elsewhere.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell — Ammonia — Hartshorn.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA, LIME, ALUM OR OTHER POISONS.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious & natural flavors known,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

CUPID'S CAPERS.

They Are Brought to Light Through the Medium of the Divorce Court.

A Married Woman's Epistolary Offerings at the Shrine of the Little God.

The Husband Considers Them a Sufficient Ground for Separation, but the Wife Objects.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Following are the extracts from the letters included in the affidavit of Mr. Uhlman, in which he interposed objections to Mrs. Uhlman's application to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, for alimony and counsel fees in her cross-suit for divorce. The suits of both husband and wife are now before Referee Dwight, and are said to be of the most scandalous character, compromising many well-known and aristocratic members of Jewish society in this city. The letters, extracts of which follow, were written by Mrs. Uhlman to an Israelite of this city, married, with a family, and very wealthy. They became acquainted through flirtation. Referee Dwight has in the testimony in his possession scores of letters of like character, written by Mrs. Uhlman to this same gentleman and to others as well, but it is impossible to get them, and they will probably never be made public except an appeal be made from the referee's decision in the cases. Just enough of the letters was allowed to get into Mr. Uhlman's affidavit to strengthen his objections to his wife's petition and to show the court what a scandalous mess the whole thing is. Following are the extracts:

A LITTLE GOOSE.

"THURSDAY, 4 p. m.—The unexpected pleasure of seeing you this morning made me feel happy indeed; but you cannot believe how what you told me preys on my mind. But I must school myself and not be such a little goose; but I cannot help it. If I did not love you so much I would feel perfectly indifferent, but I cannot bear the thought of any woman's lips pressed to yours, even if you did not enjoy it. I cannot and will not have it. I must be the last and the first to taste your sweet lips, but the thought that some one has embraced you since I last saw you drives me mad, and I feel dreadfully blue. From the way you speak, you find it silly for a man to write love-letters. Are you too proud to pen your love for me? I am not, and never tire of reading or hearing how much you love me. You torment! how hateful you can be at times; but, O! how I love you! It seems better and better every day. . . . Good-by, sweet baby-love. From your own true."

A SILLY, JEALOUS GOOSE.

Another begins with "My own baby," and is as follows:

"Our tête-à-tête was so sweet this afternoon. Would it could last forever! My own precious boy, were you happy? Do you still doubt I love you? No, my own; in your heart you know only too well how deeply I love you. Still sometimes you doubt me. My own love, I would rather be with you than anybody in this world. . . . I am a little silly, jealous goose. Well, my own, you are the only being on this earth of whom I ever felt the heart-pang of jealousy. . . . I now truly believe there is no love without jealousy. How different I spoke months ago. You always thought me so cold and indifferent. You know better now, don't you, love? I felt better after the essence of two lips I took this afternoon; but now, since I feel the want of it, and I feel quite ill, would you administer the dose? You are the only one in the world that I would take it from. Darling, when you visit Mrs. H. tell her to be very careful how she speaks of me. A woman can make a great deal of mischief. I fear she will speak to Mrs. B. and others about me, and it might lead to some scandal. Pshaw! How that woman hates me. I have not willingly caused her any unhappiness. Poor soul, she has had her share in life, but I pray her to let me alone. She might revenge herself by degrading me in the eyes of others, and if anything should reach *his* ears how happy be would be! I know her words have little effect on *my own baby*. He loves me too well—at least, I believe so. No, I must know so. Foolish girl I am to doubt your love one moment, and you *know* your own *darling little girl* loves you *truly*, ardently. There is no other image in my heart but you, *my own dear boy*, and, no matter what the world says of me, you believe me to be true and honest, as God knows I am. Now, my darling, I must retire. I feel quite sick. I hope to dream of you, my *sole idol*. Good night. One long, long, silent kiss, and *all* my love. . . . Darling, don't forget to destroy all my letters."

A LOVE-MARK.

Oct. 19, 1881, she wrote to him as follows, having met him and observed a sad expression on his face:

"Sweetheart, are you not happy? Tell me, my own. I would not cause you one moment's unhappiness. . . . Do you know you pinched my arm so it gave a big mark? But it is a *love* mark from you, and it feels good. . . . Darling, you *must* live here. I cannot have you going away continually from me. I feel so dissatisfied with everything and everybody if you are not around. But, baby, I will positively not have you dissipate any longer. You do not look so well as you did when we all lived together at the Brighton, my pet. You must keep your *promises* to me, providing you find it no task. I keep mine to you, and it gives me pleasure, for by so doing I make you happy, and it you feel the same way you will take better care of your dear little self for my sake, for I love you so much."

"A LITTLE SELFISH DEVIL."

Ten days later another letter was written which contained the following:

"My baby, I am so glad I saw you today. I am sure you feel better, for you were not yourself when I first met you, but after (I am positive) you went home more content. Is it not so, my precious jewel? . . . My baby, I would rather a thousand times be unhappy myself than have you so. I scarce dare tell you how unhappy I often feel that we love each other so, and are constantly separated. No, my precious, I will not grieve you with my sad thoughts; I have gone through so many trials. May God give me strength to overcome all and be happy at the end with you, whom I love so much, my own sweet boy! I was home all evening alone with my dear father! He expects you sure at the house Sunday evening. If he knew how anxious I was to have you near me! I must endeavor to disguise my feelings when you are there. But how? My God! I love you too much. When you are near me my eyes speak the words my lips fail to utter. But you must come, my darling; don't forget. I hope no one else will be there. I want you all to myself! Am I not a *little selfish* devil? If you take a walk tomorrow or Sunday, try to pass my window. I do so *crave* for a look. . . . Now, my heart's own love, good night. . . . I will to bed, and hope to dream of you, sweet one! God bless you, my soul's delight. Ten billion hugs and long kisses."

LOVE'S FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Soon afterward she wrote:

"At last I have found the depth of your love. How soon it grew cold! Some time since, my letters were indispensable to you. Now you seem entirely indifferent whether you receive one or not. Well, it shows you treat me as you have treated others, and your love for me has been so weak—a mere fever, dampened by something unknown to me, perhaps a game of poker or some other pleasures. . . . Well, let it be. I will not crave for your love, since others seem to interest you more. . . . I write this to show you I bear not ill feelings, but certainly feel grieved to think YOU should act so to one that has been so TRUE to you. I am different from most of my sex, and am not of the coaxing nature as others are. I might LOVE you MORE but show it less, and I have proved my love; but, alas! to be so appreciated is more than I ever expected of you! Forgive me if I have tried your patience too long. If you think it worth answering, write and send with messenger-boy to Fifty-second street so I will get it before 6 o'clock. Good-by, my own! (May I still call you so, or has some one else robbed me of that dear right?) God bless you for ONE that feels deeply hurt and that loves one wicked, ungrateful boy.

"P. S.—Please destroy this at once."

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

Among Mrs. Uhlman's complaints in her cross-suit for divorce is that Dec. 13, with his brother-in-law, a police officer, and others, her husband entered her bedroom and discharged her nurse and brought in another nurse, saying that he had engaged her to do as he directed, and that she was to pay no attention to Mrs. Uhlman. He would not allow the nurse to do anything for his wife, remarking that he had not engaged her for Mrs. Uhlman, and that she was much more of a lady than his wife.

Mr. Uhlman says he discharged the nurse because she had abetted a clandestine correspondence between his wife and a gentleman who lived in the house opposit. The intimacy, so far as he then knew or believed, consisted in his wife and this gentleman signaling to each other communications by the alfabet sign from their respective windows. He alleges that his wife on many occasions insulted and abused him, and insisted that she had a right to flirt and would flirt. Mr. Uhlman also says that his father-in-law, Ferdinand Mayer, spent $75,000 for detectives' and lawyers' services in order to execute a threat which he made at Saratoga in 1880 that be would get a divorce for his daughter.

Mrs. Uhlman denied that she maintained relations with any man of which her husband had not knowledge, and also denied that she ever told him that she had consulted her lawyer and that he had advised her that she had a right to flirt or that she could flirt as much as she pleased.

THE TURF.

Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Hampden Park witnessed today the last day of its grand circuit meeting and the best time yet shown—2:14 by the pacer Westmont and 2:15 by the trotter Harry Wilkes. The latter's time has never been exceeded on this track and but once equaled, and that by St. Julien. The postponed 2:17 class pacing race was an easy victory for Bessie M. in three straight heats. Those who bought her at $10 to $50 for Lorene reaped a harvest. Harry Wilkes dropped a heat each to Majolica and Phyllis in the 2:17 trotting race, and had everything his own way in the remaining heats. Majolica was drawn on account of sickness, and Phyllis, judging from her repeated breaks, found Wilkes' gait altogether too fast for her. Wilkes showed good staying qualities and regular, machine-like trotting, with but one break in the five heats. The free-for-all pacing race was taken by Westmont, whose only real competitor was Jewett, who showed the first quarter at a 2:08 gait in the second heat. Onward took two heats of the 2:22 race. His break near the finish gave the third heat to Walnut, and the others were postponed. An exhibition mile was given by the stallion Maxey Cobb, owned by Isadore Cohnfeld, New York, with the last quarter for speed. John Murphy drove, and made the mile in 2:24 and the last quarter in 34, or a 2:16 gait. The stallion showed 2:15 at Charter Oak Park last week. The ladies' running race, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Myrtle Peek.

HAMPDEN PARK, Springfield, Grand Circuit Meeting, third day—Postponed 2:17 pacing race, purse $1,000:

Bessie M.	1	1	1
Lorene	2	2	2

Time—2:23¾; 2:18¼; 2:34.

Same day and track, 2:17 trotting, purse $1,000:

Harry Wilkes	2	3	1	1	1
Phyllis	3	1	2	2	2
Majolica	1	2	dr.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:21½; 2:15; 2:18; 2:17¾.

Same day and track, free-for-all, pacers, purse $1,500:

Westmont	1	1	1
Jewett	2	2	2
Billy S.	3	3	3

Time—2:14; 2:16¾; 2:18¾.

Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—At Sheepshead Bay races the attendance was very large, and the track in good condition.

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Florio won, Machere second, Nattee third. Time, 1:16½.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, gentlemen riders, one mile—Checkmate won, Rica second, Arsenic third. Time, 1:46.

Third race, September Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters—Starters: Louisette, Economy, Blast, and Polinurus. Louisette led from start to finish and won, Blast second, two lengths behind and four lengths ahead of Economy. Time, 3:07¼.

Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and five furlongs—Monitor won cleverly, Nettle second, Markland third. Time, 2:50¾.

Fifth race, purse $500, one mile and a furlong—Frank Runyon won, Monk second, Prescott third. Time, 1:58½. The winner, entered to be sold for $1,000, was bought by W. Hazard for $1,400.

Sixth race, steeplechase, over full course—Bourke Cochrane won in a canter, Alton second, Wooster third. Time, 6:33¾.

Johnston and Richball, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—At the Minneapolis Fair races today the attendance was very large, the weather fair, and the track very cuppy and slow. The great event of the day was the race between the pacers Johnston and Richball for $5,000, two in three. In the first heat Johnston took the lead and held it to the end, though crowded close by Richball, and won by a length. Time, 2:13.

The first quarter was made in 33¾, the half in 1:05½, and the three-quarters in 1:39. In the second heat Johnston again took the lead, but broke badly at the head of the stretch, and Richball won in 2:20¾. The quarter was made in 34, the half in 1:06½, and the three-quarters in 1:41. The third heat was a splendid race. Johnston again took the lead, but Richball was even with him at the first quarter. From there to the last it was an even race at a very fast pace. Johnston then drew ahead for an instant, but Richball drew up, and to within twenty yards of the wire promised to win handsomely, when he broke, and Johnston won in 2:17¼. First quarter, 34½; half, 1:08¾; three-quarters, 1:42¾.

Racine, Wis.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the 2:25 class, for stallions, there were three entries:

Prairie King	1	1	1
Star Hambletonian	2	2	2
Daubigne	3	3	3

Time—2:28¾; 2:32½; 2:32¾.

Paris, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Five thousand people were present at the Paris fair trots. Rain fell between heats. Five-year-old stake:

Fugue	1	1	1
C. F. Clay	2	2	2

Time—2:39½; 2:38¼; 2:55.

The 2:25 class:

Wick	2	1	1	1
Stranger	1	2	2	2

Time—2:36; 2:52¾; 2:51¼; 2:54½.

Rochester, Minn.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The fourth day of the Southern Minnesota Fair passed off pleasantly and profitably for the association. About 5,000 people were on the grounds to witness the races. In the special match between Silas Wright and Herod six heats were trotted, which resulted as follows: First heat won by Silas Wright in 2:30, second by Herod in 2:24½, the third by Silas Wright in 2:30¾, the fourth and fifth by Herod in 2:29 and 2:26, respectively. In the 2:40 class the entries were St. Elmo, Minnesota, Claybank, Star Mambrino, Amanda T., Volunteer Jr., and Doc Smith. Five heats were trotted, resulting as follows: First, 2:36; second, 2:38; third, 2:27¾; fourth, 2:33; fifth, 2:42. The first was won by Star Mambrino, the second by Amanda T., and the third, fourth, and fifth by Minnesota.

Bonner Inspects Maud S.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Robert Bonner visited Charter Oak Park today to inspect his new purchase Maud S. He found her in excellent condition and rapidly getting in order for her attempt to beat her record. Her driver, Bair, says she will be ready within three weeks. He drove her a mile today for Mr. Bonner's inspection in 2:25¼, the last quarter in 33¼, to show how she is working rather than as a test of speed.

Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The races at the State Fair today were witnessed by 25,000 people. The 2:40 trot was won by Nellie Wood. Best time, 2:35¾. The 2:30 trot was unfinished. In the four-mile running dash Ida B., Willie B., and Kansas were entered, Ida B. winning in 8:21, Kansas second. The last mile was run in 1:51.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Grand Stand Collapses, Precipitating Three Thousand People to the Ground Below.

Fifty People Wounded, Two of Them Fatally—List of the Victims Most Badly Injured.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A dreadful calamity occurred here at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the G. A. R. reunion. Twenty thousand people had assembled at the parade grounds south of the camp to witness the sham battle, which was to be the most exciting and interesting part of the whole week's program.

A large amphitheatre had been constructed to accommodate the throng, but before it had been thoroughly filled up it went down with a terrible crash, precipitating 2,000 people who were on the seats into a heterogeneous mass on the ground below.

Assistance was promptly given by the Surgeon-General, the wounded being first extricated from the timbers of the structure and removed to convenient portions of the camp.

It was found that more than fifty persons had been hurt, their wounds varying from sprained ankles and wrists to fractured limbs and serious internal injuries. None of the unfortunates have yet died, but there are some whose condition is considered critical. The best care possible is being given to the wounded.

The sham battle was postponed till tomorrow on account of the accident.

THE VICTIMS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Nebraska soldiers' reunion at Fremont, which 25,000 people are attending, was the scene of a terrible casualty about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The sham battle was about to begin, and when the grand stand was crowded by some 3,000 people it gave way, lurching toward the west end, and carrying down in the wreck of splintered plank and broken timber a mass of struggling humanity. The veterans sprang to the relief of the helpless spectators and speedily extricated them from the wreck.

One lady, Mrs. D. Carpenter of Springfield, was fatally injured.

The most seriously hurt of the other victims are these:

Mr. E. Smith, of Cedar Rapids, Neb., right arm broken.

Mrs. E. Smith, his wife, both legs crushed.

Bessie Maydole, 12 years old, of North Bend, foot crushed.

Mrs. H. Hagedorn of Lowell, internal injuries.

Bettie Smith of Fremont, ankle sprained.

William Morgan, member of the Bennett Band, back injured.

Mrs. John Schriver of Pleasant Valley, broken ankle.

Harry Gardner of Humboldt, back and left arm badly bruised.

Mrs. C. H. Sones of Fremont, hip fractured.

Mrs. Oscar Gribian of Bennett, ankle sprained.

Mrs. L. Varney of Bennett, back hurt.

Dr. Piper of Bennett, back badly injured.

Mamie Blazier of Kennard, Neb., badly bruised all over.

Laura Blazier, her sister, severe internal injuries.

Mrs. N. Pursington, ankle dislocated.

Nusa Nichols, North Bend, ankle sprained.

Mrs. Charles Stewart of Papillion, badly bruised about the head.

A little girl from Tecumseh, probably fatally injured.

A lady named Ella is unconscious and the extent of her injuries is not known.

Mrs. Horace Bancroft of Springfield, Neb., is badly hurt.

Mrs. H. A. Muliken of Dodge County, seriously injured.

W. H. Norton of St. Paul, Neb., hip injured.

Peter W. Olsen of Maple Creek, hip and shoulder crushed, and helpless.

Judge Langdon of Papillion, badly bruised about the head and face.

Mrs. C. Kelly of Columbus, scalp wound.

WASHINGTON.

A Decision Limiting the Cost of Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—At its last session Congress voted an increase in the appropriations for the erection of public buildings as follows: Syracuse, N. Y., from $200,000 to $245,000; Minneapolis, Minn., from $175,000 to $190,000; St. Joseph, Mo., from $75,000 to $90,000. In the matter of the Minneapolis building Representative W. D. Washburn suggested that plans should be drawn for a structure costing $500,000. Supervising Architect Bell, however, thought it best to have an authoritative decision of the question, and accordingly laid the matter before the Acting Secretary, Mr. Charles E. Coon. That gentleman referred it to Solicitor Henry S. Neal, who decided that the effect of a law appropriating an additional sum for a public building was simply to extend the original appropriation to that amount, and did not leave the Supervising Architect any option in the matter. He could not legally put into execution any plans for any building that would exceed in cost the amount actually appropriated at the time of beginning work. The question was then referred to the Attorney-General for further consideration, and today the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and Representative Washburn appeared before Acting Attorney-General Phillips and submitted oral arguments taking issue with Solicitor Neal in regard to the grounds upon which his opinion was based.

The Alleged Indian Troubles in Montana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not credit the reports of a threatened Indian outbreak in Northwest Montana and believes that the stories are circulated by stockmen who wish to have the Indians removed. An officer of the Indian Bureau referring to the matter said the stockmen had no just cause for complaint, even if it were true that the Indians had killed a few cattle, because the lands belonged to the United States and the stockmen had no legal right to use them for their own benefit, and fence them in, as they were now doing.

SHOT BY A SENTRY.

A Bullet Fired at a River Pirate Kills a Woman a Mile Away.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Melvina Butler was standing by the stove in her kitchen at 9 o'clock this morning, attending to some pies she had just taken from the oven. As she leaned over to take them up a bullet came crashing through the window and buried itself in her left breast. With a stifled shriek she threw up her arms, leaped into the air, and fell upon the floor. Five seconds later she was dead. Her husband, Arthur Butler, with whom she lived at No. 308 Meridian street, East Boston, is employed in this city. Neighbors started at once to notify him of his young wife's death. Medical Examiner Harris found that a rib had been fractured by the bullet and that death was caused by the shock and by internal bleeding over the heart. A pencil was thrust into the hole in the window-sash made by the bullet, and it was shown conclusively that the ball must have come from the navy-yard, which is over a mile away across the channel.

Inquiry there showed that just before 9 o'clock Private John C. Murray, a sentry, fired a shot in the direction of the house over the head of a river pirate whom he was warning away. He acted strictly in accordance with orders, and had no idea any harm was done till he was arrested. He feels the situation keenly, but is blameless. Mrs. Butler was a charming woman of 24, and was lately married.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S MOVEMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A Newport special says that President Arthur went up the bay today in the United States steamer Dispatch, and returned in season to dine with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ellis of New York. The guests were Attorney-General Brewster and wife, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Henry C. Clews, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Beckwith, Miss Frick, Miss West (daughter of the British Minister at Washington), Mr. Porter, Mr. Miller, Mr. Kane, and Mr. Mills. President Arthur dines with Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston of New York tomorrow, and with Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet Saturday. It is probable that he will attend Senator Anthony's funeral in Providence Saturday noon.

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Tonight (Friday) and Matinee Tomorrow (Saturday), the Popular Satirical Comedy, THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. MR. and MRS. FLORENCE in their original creations, the Hon. Bardwell Slote and Mrs. Gen. Gilflory. Tomorrow night—Facts; or, His Little Hatchet. Next week—Mr. and Mrs. Florence's farewell appearances.

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EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Geo. H. Wood. Harry G. Richmond. Murray & Murphy. John W. Ransome. Mad. Girard Gyers Statue Troupe. 4 Nautch Dancers. Alice Gleason. Harry & Minnie Wood. Anna Morgan. Landis Bros. Lizzie Hunter. Chas. W. Young. Effie Johns. Robt. McNair. Great variety bill—The Comedy, "NANA." Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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Bids must be accompanied by a certified check, and those received after the time of opening will not be considered.

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[Advertisement.]

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Forms and specifications and other instructions can be obtained at this office. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. The sum allotted for the work, inclusive of the amount necessary for superintendence and office expenses, is about $3,500.00.

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Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:[illegible]0 a m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Green Lake Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Green Lake Express	* 9:05 p m	* 6:30 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	‖11:00 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Waukesha & Oconomowoc	* 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee	*10:30 a m	* 9:45 p m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§11:30 a m § 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	†11:30 a m § 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m § 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appl'ton	* 8:00 a m *11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m * 2:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	*11:30 a m † 9:00 p m	† 7:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:05 p m † 9:10 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	* 9:00 a m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	....
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	b12:01 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	b 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:38 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 4:55 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b 7:30 p m
St Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	b 6:35 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	a 6:55 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	6:30 p m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	b11:30 p m	10:15 a m

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:10 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 8:30 p m	* 3:15 p m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	§ 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	* 7:55 a m
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:30 p m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	* 7:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	* 4:10 p m	*11:10 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis Expres	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	9:00 a m	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M. Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:20 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:45 p m § 7:00 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., corner State and Randolph, and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]
New York Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	§ 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:40 a m	† 8:05 p m
Phil'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 8:15 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:15 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:40 a m	† 8:05 p m
Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston, via Albany.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 6:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
New York and Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:40 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:20 p m	§10:10 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:05 p m	[illegible]
aNight Express	§10:10 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Express	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE COURTS.

A Quarrel Between the Owners of a Small Circus.

William G. Brimson of Lafayette, Ind., filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against James L. Thayer, asking an accounting of the business of the New York & New Orleans Consolidated Shows, a perambulating circus. Brimson says that in January last he and Thayer went into the show business together, he to contribute $2,000 and receive one-third the profits, and Thayer to put in $4,000, including certain show properties, etc., and give all his time to the business. A treasurer was to be engaged to collect all moneys and forward them at once to complainant. About May 1 Thayer took the road and has been exhibiting ever since. Brimson now complains that not a dollar has been sent to him, and he has learned that Thayer has been collecting the funds. The business has been conducted in so careless a manner that the firm is insolvent, and part of the property has been seized in St. Joseph, Mich., under attachment. Brimson wanted out an injunction in the above place to prevent Thayer from taking the circus property away from there, but Thayer learned of it and slipped away with about $1,000 worth of the property. Brimson asks to have a receiver appointed and for an injunction to prevent Thayer from interfering with them.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

15,159—Marshall Field & Co. vs. Jesse Spalding, Collector of Customs. Asst. $10,000. N. W. Bliss and F. P. Leffingwell, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,800—Baptist Theological Union vs. Mary Mulford, Anna M. Brown, Edward A. and George G. Mulford, J. S. Gibbs, the First Baptist Church of Evanston, the University of Chicago, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Home for the Friendless, and John Carne Jr. Bill for partition. Holden & Farson, attys.

92,800—George W. Meacham et al. vs. Ludwig Volkmann. Asst. $500. Gary, Cody & Gary, attys.

92,801—Peter Miller vs. Railway Age Publishing Company and Herman Siewan. Appeal.

92,802—A. W. Rollins et al. vs. Anton Liebman, Confession of judgment, $1,492.74. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.

92,803—M. R. Harris vs. Charles Finkinsieper. Appeal.

92,804—Patrick J. Towle et al. vs. Louis Schafer and Katie M. Schafer. Confession of judgment, $165.45. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

92,805—Nora Lodge No. 1 vs. Soren Johnson. Appeal.

92,806—Stephen R. Le Victoire vs. Louis Kuppenheimer. Case, $10,000. John C. Richberg, atty.

92,807—Geo. D. Coones vs. Kitty Coones. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. De Witt C. Jones, solr.

92,808—William Ripley et. al. vs. John Monaghan. Attcht., $2,342.25. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.

92,809—Ella B. Dunnavin vs. Heinrich Kurtzmann. Ejectment, $1,000. Campbell & Lawrence, attys.

Suppressed Wednesday—93,287—Pilsen Brewing & Malting Company vs. Ignatz Kuta. Asst. $370 and capias. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

93,288—Frederick Miller Jr. vs. The Coburn Publishing Company. Attcht., $258. Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

49,710—Bill. Suppressed for service.

49,711—Asst. suppressed for service.

49,712—John F. G. Thormann vs. Johanna F. Thormann. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Andrew Euzenbache, solr.

49,713—D. F. Van Liew vs. Edward L. Brewster, Daniel Ullmann and Charles C. Yoe. Asst., $3,000. Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher, attys.

49,714—Helen Firman vs. Edward B. Chandler. Bill to establish trust. D. W. Jackson, solr.

49,715—Andrew J. Zimmermann vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Case, $5,000. L. H. Mitchell, atty.

49,716—Johnson, Clarke & Co. vs. Henry S. Kubivins and Carl Franke. Appeal.

49,717—L. Metz vs. James Smyth. Appeal.

49,718—W. Fisher vs. S. V. Skinkel. Appeal.

49,719—Barney Juran vs. J. Gilmeister and O. Knapik. Appeal.

49,720—C. S. Bales Addressing Company vs. C. W Carr. Appeal.

49,721—A. G. Bauer vs. Brink's City Express Company, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, Western Indiana Railroad Company, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company. Appeal.

49,722—Jacob A. Rothschild et al. vs. Henry Merkel. Asst. $800. M. Soloman, atty.

49,723—Same vs. Louis Klages. Asst., $500. Same atty.

49,724—Albright Wilmington Company vs. Julius Weichbrodt. Appeal.

49,725—Fred W. Maughan et al. vs. Sarah J. Maughan, W. L. Loveday, H. T. Sill, George S. Drake, P. J. Kester, Ira Marshall, Sidney Van Horn, H. N. Alexander, W. E. Ratsch, J. K. Bigelow, William Hayes, and Mary Bass. Bill for partition. M. B. Loomis, solr.

49,726—F. Link vs. John Cleary. Appeal.

49,727—Western Electric Company vs. Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company. Asst., $3,000. Williams & Thompson, attys.

49,728—James Magner vs. Union Club. Appeal.

49,729—William G. Brimson vs. James L. Thayer and John B. Buck. Bill for dissolution of partnership accounting and receiver. W. T. Underwood, solr.

49,730—C. H. Haskell vs. Grey Vigeant. Appeal.

49,731—W. S. Stevens et al. vs. G. F. Averill. Appeal.

49,732—Enos Slosson vs. George M. and Mary J. Tillingworth. Appeal.

49,733—M. Kelleher vs. James Kelly. Appeal.

49,734—W. Saloman vs. Fred Sort. Appeal.

49,735—A. N. Fuller vs. Joseph Warburton and W. T. Collins. Appeal.

49,736—U. S. Foundry Co. vs. Michael Ryan, S. F. Hanchett, and Ellen Henderson. Appeal.

49,737—Simon P. Saxe et al. vs. Mart. A. and Mary E. Phelps. Attcht., $40. J. D. Woodward, atty.

49,738—Charles Johnson vs. Peter W. and Lina Samuelson. Appeal.

Suppressed Wednesday—49,705—Frederick M. Kerr, use of Preston, Kean & Co., vs. Charles Harper and the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company. Garnishment. Swett, Haskell & Grosscup, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—1,150, Guthrie vs. Pashman; suit dis.; each party to pay own costs.—1,617, Leminioux vs. Butzen; suit dis., n. c.—2,506, Keeler vs. Koster; suit dis., p. c.—47,557, Foell vs. Ralph; dis. set aside and lv. to chg. name of Toell to Foell.

County Court—New Suits.

5,075—Anna Wasezah vs. John J. Moneghan and W. J. Hamilton. Appeal.

5,076—James McAuliffe vs. Henrietta Reitler. Appeal.

5,077—Louis Kammer vs. Martin Bockstahler. Appeal.

5,078—Petition of Samuel R. Wright and wife to adopt child. H. H. Talcott, atty.

5,079—Petition of Mrs. Emma De Benkelaer to adopt child.

5,080—Thomas McLaughlin vs. A. H. Wells. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE E. H. GARY—4,264, In re Thomas Foley, insolvent; hg. adjd. to Sept. 15.—5,022, In re vol. assgmt. of John B. Haling; evid. in regard to cit. to be taken by stenographer.—4,927, In re vol. assgmt. of the Chi. Installment Book Company; proc. discont.—4,926, same Geo. W. Borland & Co., same ord.—5,078, In re pet. S. R. Wright and wife; decree of adoption.—5,079, In re pet. of Mrs. Emma De Benkelaer; same ord.—4,961, Pilsen Brg. & Malting Company vs. Kuta; suit dis. p. c.

Insane cases—2,610, Ross A. Smith; insane and not a pauper.—2,625, August Geocht; same ord.—2,615, Jacob Lenz; same ord.—2,612, Eva Jewell; same ord.—2,611, John Gray; same ord.—2,617, Mary Moran; insane and a pauper.—2,623, Hughes McNally; same ord.—2,614, William Burk; same ord.—2,613, Albert Davis; same ord.—2,622, Mary Swanson; same ord.—2,618, Bessie Hart; same ord.—2,628, Peter Schneider; same ord.—2,616, C. F. Rodney; same ord.—2,622, Amelia Dietrich; same ord.—2,619, Gustav Kurtz; same ord.—2,616, Joseph Krollina; same ord.—2,620, Anna Norton; same ord.—2,624, H. N. Spear; contd.—2,627, Kate C. Davis; same ord.—William O'Brien; verdict chgd. to pauper.

Probate Court—Orders.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Administrations—Estate of William H. Dilley; letters to Louisa Dilley, bond in $2,000 appvd.

Orders—Est. Moritz Stadelmann, insane; rept. of sale of real est. appvd. and sale confd.—Est. John Thompson; admr. dischd. from further duty.—Est. Harry C. Larzelere, minor; heirs at law, legal rept. and est. of W. H. Larzelere decd. gdn. dischd. from further liability on acct. of gdnship.—Est. Francis H. Kales; lv. to extrs. to complete contract for monument and burial lot.—Est. Jordan H. Abbott; supl. inv. appvd.—Est. John R. Cross; lv. to admx. to sell per. est. at private sale.—Est. Henry M. Collisson; prf. hrshp.—Est. Susan F. Collisson; same ord.—Est. W. Maughan, minor; final acct. appvd. and gdn. dischd.—Est. Robert Hill; est. settled.—Est. Mary S. Manning; extr. excused from rendering his first annl. acct.

Illinois Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division, met this morning with a full bench present.

25. Wellington vs. Heermans; motion to dismiss reserved for final hearing.

3. Rehearing. Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Fraika; rehearing denied.

1. Rehearing. Bolden vs. Sherman; petition for rehearing denied.

2. Rehearing. Simmons, administratrix, vs. C. & Tomah Railroad Company; petition for rehearing denied.

4. Rehearing. National Furnace Company vs. Keystone Manufacturing Company; petition for rehearing denied.

12. Rehearing. Katz vs. Moersinger; petition for rehearing denied.

11. Rehearing. Board of Supervisors of Will County vs. People ex rel. Commissioners of Highways, etc.; petition for rehearing denied.

10. Rehearing. Union Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Lindsay; rehearing denied.

78. Ligare vs. Peacock; motion for further directions to the court below overruled.

5. Atwood, assignee, etc., vs. Buck; motion to tax cost of supplemental record.

26. Aughinbaugh vs. Pence; errors confessed and cause remanded.

25. Rehearing. Wellington vs. Heermans; petition for rehearing dismissed on motion of appellant as per stipulation on file at cost of appellee.

6. James, assignee, etc., vs. Dexter; motion to dismiss appeal.

51. Matthews vs. Hoff; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

52. Gardt vs. Brown; same motion as in 51.

8. Powell vs. Powell; motion by appellants for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

36. Flaherty vs. McCormick; motion by appellants for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

THE CALL.

CIVIL DOCKET.

2. Holbrook, divisee, etc., vs. Gouveneur; continued for service.

3. Walker vs. Ray; taken.

4. People ex rel. vs. Colean, etc.; continued.

5. People ex rel. vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company; taken.

6. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. People; taken.

7. Kennedy vs. Spellmeyer; judgment affirmed for want of abstracts and briefs under the rule.

8. Atwood, assignee, etc., vs. Buck; argued orally by Ball and taken.

9. People ex rel. Brewer vs. Mayor and Common Council of Waukegan; motion to dismiss; petition for mandamus.

10. Hollingsworth vs. Koon; taken.

11. Armstrong vs. Warrington; taken.

12. Reed vs. Mulvey; continued.

13. Griffin vs. Larned; taken.

14. Magnusson vs. Williams; taken.

15. Finney vs. White, administrator, etc.; taken.

16. Ball vs. Siegel; argued orally by Coburn and Commasero, and taken.

17. People ex rel. Thatcher vs. Village of Hyde Park; passed.

18. Hoodless vs. Ried; dismissed for want of abstracts and briefs.

19. People ex rel., etc., vs. Board of Supervisors of La Salle County; passed.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BLACK mare suitable for family horse, buggy, harness, etc. Apply at cigar store, 165 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER TOP BUGGY and harness, run two weeks; cheap. 343 South Oakley-av., after 6 p. m.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM—I HAVE EXcellent pasturage for parties wishing to turn out horses (no flies).

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD OFFERED—ON the Illinois Central 6 o'clock train going south, Sept. 2, lady's gold watch in watchcase; watch is marked inside case, "Etta, 1881." The box containing watch lined with purple satin marked "Rowe Bros." The finder will receive a liberal reward by calling on Mr. N. T. READ, at D. B. Fisk & Co.'s, corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

LOST—SCARF-PIN REPRESENTING FACE of man in the moon; $15 reward and no questions asked if returned to T. N. DONNELLY & CO., 124 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A PARAQUET, WITH ONE CLAW deformed. Finder will please return to 2352 Prairie-av. and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; capacity for any position. Highest references. H R 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN A GROCERY by a first-class Swedish grocery clerk 32 years old, 17 years' experience; just arrived from the old country; can not talk English. Address E 63, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG man 25 years of age as bookkeeper, accountant, or clerk; speaks English, German, and French; understands bookkeeping, writes a good hand, and can give first-class references. Address P, care Mr. Pratt Hamilton, 134 Loomis-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE young man as assistant bookkeeper, entry or bill clerk. Will furnish first-class references or security if required. E 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper and correspondent. Very good references. F 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and collector; able to fill any position; 29 years of age; graduate of both a literary and commercial college. Can furnish best of references. Address F 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent bookkeeper and office man of twenty years' experience. Can furnish highest bank and mercantile testimonials. Also first-class expert accountant. Address F 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with ten years' experience in a first-class hotel, and one year in a fancy goods house. Best of reference. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF LONG experience in business as bookkeeper or otherwise. City references. Address F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in office or to do outside work from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.: employed otherwise during the evening. F 43, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG men from Montreal in a wholesale dry goods house; four years' experience. Good references. Address F 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter. Address F 37, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as salesman in a cigar store; has been in business for himself. Excellent references. Address F 87, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARMENT cutter; full experience of London and English cutting. Address Mr. J. DWYER, 2427 Butterfield-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COLORED man and wife. Best of reference; wife first-class cook, man coachman and gardener; suburbs or country preferred. Call at 2913 Butterfield-st., or address for three days F, 2913 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family. Can give best of references. Address F 45, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENglishman; willing to do anything in order to make a living. Address F 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS janitor, packer, or to drive. Best references. Address E F, 1248 Dunning-st., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has just come from Iowa and who is not afraid of hard work; willing to go out in the country and work on a farm or work in the city. Address F 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAGER BEER house or restaurant—by a Belgian just arrived; knows English, German, French. F 98, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young girl for second work or general housework. Address 206 Bushnell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do cooking and second work in private family, or chambermaids in hotel. Address 3009 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust. References. Address F 9, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — THE UNDERsigned recommends himself to all families who want cooks and girls for housework; also work for laundresses. J. E. TROEGER, 197 Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED woman: Turkish bath or nurse. 517 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with paper-hangings and paints at retail, out of city. Address, with reference, salary expected, etc., F 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT WRITES good hand and quick at figures in a wholesale dry-goods house. Address F 79, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN ALREADY SELLing grocery and general-store trade in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa to handle preserves, jellies, and mince-meat on a liberal commission. Address or call Sept. 5 and 6 on JOHN D. SHEARMAN, Tremont House, Chicago.

BOYS.

WANTED—AT STEFFEN'S STUDIO, 2249 Cottage Grove-av., a neat smart boy living in the vicinity. References required.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER TO go to a large town in Indiana. Call at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'S, 244-246 Monroe-st., this morning.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG colored man to take care of 4 horses; must be A1. Address, with references, F 46, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WISHING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, traveling or store salesmen, bill, entry, shipping, general office clerks, stockkeepers, cashiers, young men in offices, stores, etc., apply to the Mercantile Employment Agency, 180 East Washington, 2nd floor, Office 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as watchmen, teamsters, coachmen, porters, janitors, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, millers, butlers, waiters, etc., etc., apply to the Mercantile Employment Agency, 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Offices 3 and 4.

WANTED—FROM 300 TO 500 GOOD COALminers to work in our Block Coal Mines at Brazil and Carbon, Ind.; price of mining 80 cents per ton for September and 85 cents per ton for October and November. BRAZIL BLOCK COAL CO. Brazil, Ind., Aug. 30, 1884.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN TO solicit for medium and fine tailoring. Salary and commission. Call at Room 4, 197 East Madison.

WANTED—A PUSHING, ACTIVE YOUNG man having a knowledge of woolen piece goods, able to keep stock and sell goods; moderate salary to start on. F 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR special Mercantile Agency outside the city on commission; a good opportunity for one who handles other goods in this connection. Address F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACquainted with the city to do outside work. Apply at 77 and 79 Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED — MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We guarantee the very best chance on earth to make money on small capital. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework, one used to cooking; private family; good wages paid to right party. 15 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GIRL—MUST BE GOOD COOK and well recommended. Call at 684 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS, one to do second work and the other as nurse to baby. Call at 2970 Groveland-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in flat of 7 rooms; family of four adults; must be good cook. Call between 9:30 and 11. Flat 36, 189 Cass-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a family of seven; also girl to do second work, sew, and assist in care of two children, 5 and 7 years old. Apply at 24 Wisconsin-st., Friday and Saturday from 3 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family. Call at 2452 Prairie-av. for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, MIDDLE-AGED woman preferred, to go to the country near a railroad station; liberal wages will be paid to a good cook and none other need apply. Call at office of LEE & MECKLING, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in American family of three adults. Apply at 163 State-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

NURSES.

WANTED — COMPANIONABLE MIDDLEaged woman to assist in care of children, in household sewing, and chamberwork; also wanted capable person for cooking and washing and ironing. References strictly required. Address F 42, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

15 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE, LIGHT south front parlor; also suite suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; all modern improvements; first-class accommodations; with or without board.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINgle rooms, with or without board.

1340 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS with private bath; also single rooms, with or without board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS on first and second floors, with good board.

1823 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

2359 CALUMET-AV. — DESIRABLE ALcove room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also one square and two single rooms.

3540 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM on second floor, with board: house opposite the Ill. C. Depot and close to cable-cars; other rooms.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OR A MARried couple can find a large, handsomely-furnished front alcove room, with board, in a small private family where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. References exchanged. Address by mail "Private family," Vincennes-av., bet. Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for families or gentlemen.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board.

374 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE—NICELY furnished front alcove room to rent with board. References.

A LADY WILL TAKE ONE OF MR. POTTER Palmer's commodious North Side residences (new) near lake-shore boulevard from Oct. 1 in which to provide an attractive boarding place for a few good families. Parties having their own furniture, and willing to take apartments with at least the purpose of remaining through the year, please address F 83, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Large well furnished front alcove, with board, for young couple. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, THREE ADULTS, NO children, house large, sunny, healthy, furnished for comfort, will take husband and wife to board; price $7 each; near corner of Morgan and Monroe-sts. Address F 20, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomsen's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND WELL FURNISHED ALCOVE room in private family; West Side. H P 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—WEST SIDE—AND TWO FRONT rooms or alcove, furnished or unfurnished, in first-class location by young gentleman and wife; prefer private family where there are no other boarders; terms liberal and satisfaction assured for the right opportunity. Address F 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR INSTRUCtion in French and music by a lady of considerable experience in teaching. F 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—A REFINED, STRICTLY PRIvate family desiring to rent one or two handsomely furnished rooms, with board, on South Side, between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., can secure gentleman and wife for the winter. State price and particulars to HIGHEST REFERENCE, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LIST OF BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK:

SECONDHAND SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Nuns & Clark	$ 40
1 P. C. Traber	75
1 Hale	120
1 Merrill & Brennan	140
1 J. & C. Fischer	140
1 Haines Bros	150
1 Boardman & Gray	150
1 Emerson	160
1 Emerson	200
1 Hallet & Davis	200
1 Weber	225
1 Chickering	250

SECONDHAND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 Hale	150
1 Hale	160
1 Kimball	165
1 Kimball	175
1 Chickering	250

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

AT BARGAINS NEVER BEFORE KNOWN.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, Only $90, cost $550.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS At less than cost of material on easiest monthly payments.

PIANO BANKRUPT STORE, 214 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED stock of Chickering Pianos, Hallet & Davis Pianos, Emerson Pianos, Kimball Pianos and Kimball Organs at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Cor. State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS IN FINE PIANOS SLIGHTLY used; every instrument fully warranted.

1 upright, rosewood case, 7 octaves	$135
1 upright, rosewood case, 7 octaves	155
1 upright, rosewood case, 7⅓ octaves	170
1 upright, cabinet grand, 7⅓ octaves	200
2 square, rosewood case, 7⅓ octaves	150

Small monthly payments taken.

A large variety of new pianos by various first-class Eastern makers constantly on hand for sale and to rent; no fancy prices asked. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

HAINES—HAINES BEST UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.

We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low; cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $50 and upward. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROEsts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

THE BEST BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND pianos this week:

1 standard Worcester, Dunham square, 6 oct	$ 50
1 John E. Ryde & Co., square, 6 oct	55
1 Chickering square, 6 oct	70
1 Chickering square, 6⅔ oct	75
1 Brainard square, 7 oct	110
1 Dunham square, 7 oct	125
1 Light & Co. square, 7⅓ oct	160
1 Hallet & Davis square, 7 oct	165
1 Weber upright, 7 oct	225
1 Simpson & Co., 7⅓ oct	235
1 Mathushek, 7 oct	250
1 Mathushek, 7⅓ oct	275
1 Haines Bros. cab. grand, 7⅓ oct	250

Sold on easy monthly payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

I HAVE REAL ESTATE WORTH $4,000, personal business property worth $10,000, and want a loan of $4,000, for which I will give mortgage and handsome interest, or a share business, or employ party on salary; elegant place for gentleman's son. Best of references. F 39, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON approved collaterals, chattels, machinery, or any other good security. Room 73, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Company's, No. 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1,600 FOR TWO YEARS; GOOD security. Address F 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOAN OF $5,000. Address E 32, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 6 TO 7 PER cent on Chicago real estate. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 18 rooms, on avenue South; ten minutes' walk from Washington-st.; will sell carpets if desired. Call on or address W. ATKINSON, Room 2, Custom House.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling house, No. 33 Fortieth-st., convenient to Illinois Central Hyde Park trains, Lake Shore Railway Boulevard trains and dummy cars. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 2811 Calumet-av.; modern improvements; in good order; immediate possession. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS with all modern improvements. S. GOLDSTEIN, 1467 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—922 THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—HOUSE of 10 rooms; modern conveniences, good barn; near Cottage Grove-av. cable, and I. C. & L. S. boulevard trains. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3047 GROVELAND-AV.—2-story and basement marble-front 10-room house; large grounds. Apply to H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON LAKE-AV., $75; cottage on Langley-av., $150 buys furniture complete; house on Wabash-av., income $50 above rent; no boarding; new furniture for sale. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—3640 VERNON-AV., NEW TEN-room house, just completed, $40. H. W. MARTIN, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3626 ELLIS PARK, STONEfront, 10 rooms, cellar, in first-class order; cheap to good tenant. Room 13, 110 Dearborn-st., or 3712 Cottage Grove-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—4 NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSES with all modern improvements at 586 to 592 Warren-av.; rent low to good parties. THOS. HOOD, owner, Room 17, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE IN COMplete repair, No. 249 Winchester-av., only $45 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—301 HOYNE-AV., NEAR CONgress-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms; all conveniences; rent, $40. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW HOUSES ON Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—HOUSE—11 ROOMS AND BATH-room; newly decorated; rent low. 1573 Lill-av., within half block of Lincoln-av. cars.

TO RENT—BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK—Nearly new 2-story and basement pressed-brick house; modern improvements; furnace, screens, iron fence, large yard; very nice place; rent low to good party. 685 Sedgwick-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—COTTAGE; ALSO STONE-FRONT house, near corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—NEW 8-ROOM cottages on Cornell-st., near depot; rent if taken at once, $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FOUR ROOMS, No. 3624½ Wabash-av. Also small flat No. 25 Eldridge-court. Also house 16 East Harrison-st. and furniture for sale. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 2222 INDIANA-av.; newly papered throughout; gas-fixtures, etc.; immediate possession given. E. D. SELLMANN, Room 29, No. 80 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, FINE; 2 ROOMS for light housekeeping. Call at 2 East Twelfth.

TO RENT—SIX GOOD FLATS, FROM 3 TO 7 rooms each, in all 25 rooms, on State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at room 9, 177 East Madison-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$20—PRETTIEST, HANDSOMEST papered, newly painted 5-room and alcove flat on West Side; good neighborhood; modern improvements. Inquire on premises 333 Oakley-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 338 AND 340 LEAVITT-ST., new 7-room flats, all modern improvements, close to Ogden-av. cars; street paved. Will be rented low to good tenant. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT—SECOND floor of 201 Walnut-st., $18 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE 7-ROOM FLATS, 148 and 150 La Salle-av.; also 235 North Franklin-st.; $22 per month. D. J. GALLERY, Room 6, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 9-ROOM FLAT, all improvements, two blocks from Lincoln Park, by HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 156 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—2 FINE FLATS corner State and Division-sts. W. H. KING, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM APARTMENT IN the "Irving," Division-st. and Lake-Shore drive; steam heat and all conveniences; reasonable rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 218 ILLINOIS-ST.; 7 rooms, closets, bath-room, and all conveniences; low rent to good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 NICE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; all modern improvements. 407 Seminary-av. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2237 PRAIRIE-AV.—BACK PARlor and bedroom for one or two gentlemen in private family, without board; elegantly furnished; all new; cheap to responsible person. References. Also 4 handsome rooms, fourth floor; unfurnished.

TO RENT—165 EAST ADAMS-ST., LARGE and nicely furnished rooms; day or week; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 3021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—146 STATE-ST., NICELY-FURnished rooms by the day or week.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms. 1328 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—3508 LAKE-AV., SECOND FLOOR, unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1330 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—COOL, WELL-lighted, ventilated, and nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS. 37 QUINCY Block, opposite Post-Office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1821 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms $7 to $12 a month and elegant parlor $25 a month. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM at 164 Madison-st., near La Salle; $1.75 to $3 per week, 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board. 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; terms reasonable; convenient to Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Apply at second flat 106 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—NICE SOUTH FRONT ROOM, cool and airy, in a new brick. 227 West Jackson-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OR SINGLE ROOMS; private family; gentlemen only. 3 Washington-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 238 La Salle-av.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room; private family; moderate rent. 204 Erie-st.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS WITH closets, furnished, for light housekeeping. References. 286 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY TO A gentleman a large, elegantly-furnished room; ample closets; modern improvements. References. 259 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room, bath and modern improvements; rent moderate. 184 Howe-st., near Garfield-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT suite of two rooms, new house, new furniture, all modern conveniences; terms reasonable. 351 East Indiana-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT alcove room for gentlemen. 572 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE and double rooms; all conveniences. 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—665 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT room and bedroom furnished; modern conveniences; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE FRONT room, also extension room; all modern improvements, permanent basin, gas, bath. Reference. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 113 North Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Call or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—STORES 92 AND 94 FRANKLIN-st. Also first floor, 50x100, very light: first-class for any manufacturing; power can be rented. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT AT 177 North Clark-st. Apply to A. B. RAFFINGTON, Office 7, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 734½ SOUTH HALsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE 80 feet deep; plate glass; in Sioux Falls, D. T.; 6,000 people; best town in Southern Dakota. Address Box 250, Nashua, Ia.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—PART OFFICES OR DESK room, with use of vault: very desirable location. Address E 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FINE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st.; large vault; suitable for lawyers. Apply at Room 25.

TO RENT—DESK AND DESK-ROOM; $12 per month. 56 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN THE VERY desirable office Room 3 Tribune Building.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFT 40X175, NEXT TO P. P. C. Co. Building; large elevator. OSCAR FIELD, 165-166 Michigan-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping. Address F 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — UNFURNISHED—A floor of 4 or 5 rooms in a nice house, on avenues or good cross street, north of Twenty-fifth-st.; South Side. Address F 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR part of small office; state terms. F 41, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN ENGLISH gentleman a good-sized furnished room in a quiet, respectable house. Address F 88, Tribune.

WANTED — TO RENT — FOR SIX OR twelve months, a small, completely furnished house on the South Side anywhere between Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Address F 61, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS, SOUTH Side, north of Twenty-second-st., furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping: state terms. F 100, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,500 CAPItal to take the exclusive right of selling a newly-improved machine-tool; great demand, easy sales, and big profits. Address F 96, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $1,000 CAN take interest in business paying $3,000 to $5,000. F 94, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY; established meat market, doing large cash trade. AGNEW & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

A PARTY WITH $7,500 CAN LEARN OF A first-class investment in New Orleans during the coming Cotton Exposition by addressing F 35, Tribune office. Large profits.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT TO LET (SPEcialties) in one of the best stores in the city. Address X 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED parlor-floor, 4-room brick flat; bath-room, water-closet, gas; bargain; rent moderate. 245 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—NEW PATENT—A SURE PREventive against burglars. For particulars address W. N., 167 Maxwell-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE REPAIR-SHOP FOR SALE IN business part of city, with one horse and wagon if desired. F 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LITTLE GROCERY, CANDY, and news stand; well stocked; splendid chance for new starters. Call at once at 260 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE — THE OLD-ESTABLISHED chair and furniture factory of John Phillips, North Green-st., near West Erie, consisting of buildings, machinery, lumber, turned stock, etc. Can commence running machinery on two or three days' notice. The extent of grounds occupied by factory comprises over 400 feet in length by 150 in depth. Bids for whole or part of above will be received by GRANT & BRADY, Attorneys for Executors, Room 28 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN A1 MERCHANT TAILORing business, located at 335 West Madison-st.; will be sold on account of ill-health. Inquire for ten days. No agents need apply. A. LEVY.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND prosperous general mercantile business, located in growing city in Kansas; building, $7,000; stock, $20,000; annual sales, $100,000; very moderate competition and good profits; a magnificent business for right party. For particulars address B. & CO., care Fass. Strong & Co., La Salle and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE — CATTLE RANCH IN NEW Mexico with 2,500 graded cattle. Address H. R. WARNER, 552 Washington boulevard, Chicago, or Santa Fe, N. M. Best of references.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE, OR part of furniture, of a large house on Wabash-av.; long established as ladies' underwear and lace cleaning business, but equally good for dress-making, boarding-house, etc. Three silver-plated show-cases for sale. 1213 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG-STORE IN A live manufacturing town in Northern Wisconsin; good trade, old established, modern fixtures, and a well-selected stock; it will bear an examination to any one who wishes to enter the drug business. Address Lock-Box 1,264, Appleton, Wis.

GROCERY FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOcation; terms cash: will invoice if so desired. Address F 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$500 IN GOOD paying business, with services. Address F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—CIGAR STORE IN business centre; give location and price. Address F 84, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A PARISIAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing wishes to find pupils in Chicago. F 82, Tribune office.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLlege, Shorthand Institute, and English Training School is open, and new students are entering daily.

Young men and women are made competent and put in a way to earn their own living.

Notwithstanding the business depression of the last year this institution has had over 300 applications from business houses during the year for bookkeepers, bill clerks, stenographers, typewriters, etc.

The students of this college generally get positions when ready for them, with little or no loss of time.

Students who graduate from this institution have a standing with the business community.

Over $40,000 are expended in furnishing the facilities that this institution offers.

Now is an excellent time to enter the college. All interested in this department of education are invited to call or send for circulars. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77 to 81 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS GIVEN at residences of pupils. Address J. F. GARCIA, 210 Centre-st., city.

GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL; PUPILS thoroughly taught by practical methods; private lessons given. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

JAMES J. COAKLEY, ROYAL HIBERNIAN Academy, Ireland, landscape painter, photographic colorist, and illuminist, has just arrived here from Europe, and would be glad of a suitable position.

Is also prepared to give lessons in free-hand drawing, illumination in the highest style, landscape painting, and sketching from Nature in water-colors.

Pupils attended at their own residence. For terms, etc., address F 78, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY NEW METHOD, saving haf your time and expense; also typewriting and longhand, at Kimball's Amanuensis School, Hershey Hall, 83 Madison-st.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY NEW METHOD, saving half your time and expense; also typewriting and longhand, at Kimball's Amanuensis School, Hershey Hall, 83 Madison-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. Twenty lessons by mail, $12; daily dictation class for rapid phrase-writing, $10 per month; type-writing, $5. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BUSINESS HOUSES and lots in the City of Albia, Ia., either for hotel fixtures or livery outfit. Buildings now rented, and have brought a rental of 12 per cent on valuation for five years. Address Barnes House, Albia, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 TO $10,000 FIRST-class town property for a good farm. Address A. J. MILLER, Hillsburg, Clinton Co., Ind.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE breech-loading gun for single seat surrey or light top wagon. Address W 76, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 155 and 157 West Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—DENTIST, A1—STEADY SITUAtion; good salary. DR. SHERWOOD, State and Thirty-first-sts.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR, AT COST balance of the month to reduce stock; new 950 pound six-flange safes at $45. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE — ONE HITCHINGS BOILER, about 300 feet of four-inch pipe, with necessary connections, all in good order, and small collection of hot-house plants; price $150. Address F 86, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY:
West Twelfth-st., corner Rockwell and Pan-Handle Railroad, 2 acres.
West Twelfth-st., corner Talman-av., 1 acre.
At Crawford, corner Crawford-av. (city limits) and Twenty-fourth-st., 5 acres and 6¾ acres.
At Hawthorne, adjoining station, corner Ogden and Hyman-avs., 6 acres.
All the above properties are for sale at very low prices, and can be subdivided into lots and sold at retail or at auction to realize large profits. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—TOMORROW.

THE DESIRABLE VACANT PROPERTY, Southwest corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, AT 3 P. M., ON THE GROUND.

I shall sell, without limit, to the highest bidder, the southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

150 feet front on Wabash-av. by 169.5 feet on Thirty-fifth-st.

This is the most desirable corner now vacant on Wabash-av.

TERMS OF SALE:

The property will be sold for cash.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required on the day of sale.

Balance of the purchase money to be paid within ten days after the sale.

The purchaser to pay the taxes of 1884.

A full Abstract of Title and a Warranty Deed given to the purchaser.

The title to the property is unquestionable.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Real Estate Auctioneer, Office 6, 137 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STONE HOUSE, 13 rooms; brick barn; on avenue, south of Twenty-third-st.; will exchange for smaller house south. Address F 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — NO. 1637 WABASH-AV., frame house in first-rate order, with lot 30x176 feet. Two good 15-foot stores can be put on this lot. Only $10,500. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS CORNER, well rented for 5 years, $125,000. Randolph-st., improved, 40 feet front, $75,000; rented 4 years to one tenant. South Water-st., 5-story building and lot, rented to one tenant, $30,000; would take $12,000 house and lot part payment. East Madison-st., rented to one tenant 5 years, $8,500, $75,000 if sold at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH 18 ROOMS WELL furnished, rooms all occupied by gentlemen; house pays from $50 to $75 per month above all expenses. Owner going West. 363 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—LOVELY HOME FOR SMALL family near Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st. Am building three artistic modern houses; will sell one to acceptable party at cost; about $6,000. Send address for particulars to F 26, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
AUCTION SALE OF 47 LOTS INSIDE CITY, Near Garfield Park.
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, AT 2 P. M.

Sale takes place on the premises on Madison-st., directly opposite the Fair-Ground gate. Lots front Madison-st., Warren-av., Park-av., Washington and Lake-sts.; best streets in city running east and west, and must improve and increase in value.

This will be a splendid chance to secure a good lot at low price. No postponement on account of weather.

Sale commences sharp at 2 p. m. Every lot will be sold.

Ten dollars deposit required on each lot. Terms—one-third cash; balance one and two years, at 6 per cent. Take Madison-st. cars. Certified abstracts furnished. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Main office S. E. cor. of Madison & La Salle-sts. Eleven branch offices in different parts of city.

FOR SALE—
5 NEW MADISON-ST. STORES.

Splendid opportunity to start business. Stores only $5,000 to $6,500 each, with seven-room flats above. Small cash payment and balance monthly and long time. Over 250 new houses in neighborhood needing stores. Corner of Madison-st. and Albany-av. Man at stores all day to show them.

S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE NINE-room brick residence, just off the boulevard, east of park, every convenience, in fine order, east front, 50-ft. lot; elegant home for physician. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—LOTS IN ALL parts of Woodlawn; small payments down, balance on long time to suit purchasers. L. A. GILBERT, Room 63 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BARGAIN BY W. H. MAPLE, 148 La Salle-st., basement: 10-room octagon-front brick residence; well built; good neighborhood; through street; possession any time; $5,600 if sold soon; ¼ on time at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGES; ELEGANT, solid, perfect work, for first-class families, now finishing. Two for rent or sale at cost; easy terms. See them. Adams-st., near California-av. Rare chance.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Garfield and Webster-avs., 125x125, east front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.
Free Excursion daily for Home-seekers,
TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW.

Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the City in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 250 lots sold and 80 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 172 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come in any day at 13:15 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 159 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL FURNISH MONEY to build houses on any of O. R. Keith's lots at Woodlawn and receive payment for house and lot in monthly installments. Parties may choose their own architect to design the houses and let their own contracts. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD—HOMES—ENglewood—Go and see our elegant 6 and 8 room houses on Wentworth-av. and La Salle-st., corner of Fifty-seventh-st., all modern improvements, water, gas, and sewerage, which we are selling on monthly payments. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., cor. Forty-second-st.; ten lots on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET AT NORMAL STAtion, $16 per foot; water and sewer in street; can double your money to improve; easy terms. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—LOT 200 FEET square on Greenwood-av., east front, near Forty-seventh-st. Lot on Ellis-av., east front, 296 feet deep, at a bargain. Also, several very desirable lots near Forty-seventh-st., from 197 to 300 feet deep; prices from $50 upwards. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House: outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Woodlawn-av. and Forty-sixth-st., 94x180 to alley; this is the choicest corner within reasonable distance of Kenwood Station; Woodlawn-av. is paved and completely furnished with sewer, water, and gas. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 6-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 6 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICED FOR CASH—SIX-room cottage and lot, $1,500; a bargain. Address Box 972, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAIN—BRICK residence, in vicinity of Oakwood; choice neighborhood and vacant ground on Cottage Grove-av., near limits. POTTER & PAYNE, Room 520 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES LAND ON STATE-st., just west of Pullman, a very low price; 2½ or 5 acres adjoining Fernwood, all ready for retailing, cheap. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS NEAR THE school-house, Lawndale, at just one-half their value; must sell all together; easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME BUSIness house, situated on Ninety-second-st., South Chicago; a bargain. Address E 99, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—560-ACRE FARM IN WASHINGton County, Iowa, well improved; all in pasture; soil first-class; 6 miles from two railroads; in good neighborhood; terms easy. For full particulars address RICHMAN & TITUS, Muscatine, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE WISH TO PURCHASE acre property for three subdivisions—North, West, and South Sides. Owners of suitable property for such purpose will notify us by calling or by mail. POTTER & PAYNE, 520 First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMstances I look for word from you. E. N. R.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM-MADE SILK AND satin lined suits at two-thirds value. Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A FALL OVERcoat, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $25, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$3.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants worth $6, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—FOR BARGAINS IN CUSTOM-made fall overcoats none can equal the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—PARTNER WANTED—$500—In office business where large returns are realized. Call and investigate. ROBBINS, Room 4, 124 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported goods, full silk-lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $45, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—FOR GENUINE CUSTOM-made garments go to the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant made for $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE (worsted suit) in all the latest shades, ordered for $35.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—CHICAGO MISFIT CLOTHING Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st.—Open every evening until 9 o'clock and Saturdays till 11 o'clock.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods $15, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—NOBBY STYLES IN CUSTOM-made pants at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the greatest bargain ever offered at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $22, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT custom-made overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $30, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—GO TO SEE THE CHICAGO Misfit Clothing Parlors for custom-made suits, overcoats, and pants; northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $40, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $25, at the 1 and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) custom-made fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported French diagonal, satin-lined, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner alley.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

INDEPENDENT SLATE-WRITER AND Clairvoyant. Consultations on business, stocks, love, marriage, etc. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

LUCIE LA ROE, MAGNETIC TREATMENT, Spanish baths. 373 Wabash-av., Room 10.

MME. MONOSMITH (LATE OF NEW YORK) magnetic and electric treatment; new system; Spanish bath. 224 South Clark-st., Room 1.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names, also magnetic treatment. 1313 Wabash-av.

MADAME LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT—Magnetic healer. Treats by the new French system. Spanish baths. 176 West Washington-st.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN ASTROLOGIST, palmist, and card-reader; astonishes all with her judgments on the mental qualities, disposition, professions, love affairs, marriage, friends, enemies, divorces, law suits, traveling, pecuniary prospects, partnerships, speculations of all kinds, etc.; locates disease; electro-magnetic treatment for debility, rheumatism, and all nervous diseases. Office hours 9 to 9. Ladies special attention. Room 3, 275 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE PEOPLE'S Cyclopedia"; also a full line of installment books, including our "Illustrated and Descriptive Atlas of the World," sells for $7; also Kelly's Self-Instructor, "Our Home Physician," histories, dictionaries, and the finest line of albums and Bibles in the city. People's Publishing Co., 15 Washington-st.

AGENT WANTED—MANUFACTURER DEsires local agent having established trade and acquaintance with hardware, house furnishing, and plated ware trade to solicit business upon commission. Experience and good references necessary. Address F 25, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY OR GENT, IN every town to sell Richards' Stocking Supporters, Champion Cuff-Holders, and novelties. Goods in great demand. S. C. CHASE, 28 Winter-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED — TO TRAVEL AND sell a specialty to merchants on commission; makes fine side line. Call, or address W. C., Benton House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000—$20,000 CAN be made first year. Money secured by real estate; no risks. WILLIAMS, Room 4, 73 S. Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LAWYER, WITH the basis for an extended, excellent practice, desires to confer with an attorney with reference to partnership. Address F 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF TINNER'S TOOLS; part nearly new, others somewhat worn; will be sold very cheap. For list of tools and price, address MOREHOUSE, WELLS & CO., Decatur, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AT LOWEST PRICES. Catalogue for stamp. J. S. BAST & SON, Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND SLATE roofing and galvanized-iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager. Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

GEO. BROUGHAM — DEAR SIR: WITH pleasure do I answer inquiry. I consider your "Johnston's Fluid Beef" far superior to anything I have ever used in my extensive practice amongst children. DR. G. A. HOFFMAN, Aug. 13, 1884. Cook Co. Dist. Physician.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

WANTED — TO HANDLE — A LINE OF staples to city trade on commission; experienced salesman. Exceptional references. Address F 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN CONNECTION TO REGULAR lines a few specialties or lines not bulky to sell to dry-goods trade west of the Missouri, on commission. Address at once F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—STEAM LAUNCH—TO HIRE one for a few weeks. W. S. BATES, 71 Major Block.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THAT MRS. Kenison removes superfluous hair. Parlor B, Central Music-Hall.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Horace Taylor of Wisconsin is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. C. Black of Danville, Ill., and J. S. Pettit, and L. S. Roundiez, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

Dr. Thomas has returned from his vacation and will resume services at the People's Church, Hooley's Theater, Sunday morning.

IN GENERAL.

Complaint was made yesterday that the Blackhawk Distillery is running its refuse into the North Branch. An officer was sent to investigate, and, if the statement be true, the nuisance will be abated.

Frank Pierce, formerly traveling salesman for George Frank, candy manufacturer at No. 188 Jackson street, was charged before Justice Foote with having embezzled $150 from his employer. He was held in $500 to Sept. 17.

Mike Ryan entered three houses on Washington street, near Union, Wednesday evening, kicked the inmates out of doors, and broke all the crockery and furniture he could find. Yesterday Justice White sent him to the bridewell.

Stephen R. La Victoire, a cutter for E. Rothschild & Bros., began suit yesterday against Louis B. Kuppenheimer to recover $10,000 for alleged libel in saying he had miscut $5,000 worth of cloth and would be discharged.

The health officers are investigating the the origin of the odors which annoy South-Siders, and it is not unlikely that the proprietors of the offending establishments will be indicted. Commissioner De Wolf says "Stinks must go."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 79° above zero; 9 a. m., 81°; 10 a. m., 81°; 11 a. m., 81°; 12 m., 83°; 1 p. m., 83°; 3 p. m., 79°; 6 p. m., 75°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.63.

Samuel Christianson, a carpenter, at work on a building at the corner of Waldo place and Union street, fell fifteen feet from a ladder to the ground, and was badly bruised about the head and body. He was taken to his boarding place, No. 850 Elk Grove street.

The case of Siegel Bros., who imported a lot of cloaks, about the value of which there was a dispute, has been decided by Collector Spalding. He advanced the invoice price 9½ per cent, and the firm paid the difference—$280. There was no intention on their part to defraud the Government.

An additional confession of judgment for $1,492 was entered in the Superior Court yesterday against Anton Liebman, the hosiery manufacturer, whose establishment on Union street was closed by the Sheriff Wednesday. In the same court Louis and Katie Schafer confessed judgment in favor of Patrick Towle & Co. for $165.

The attendance at the Exposition yesterday all day and evening was between 4,000 and 5,000. By Saturday at the latest everything will be in working order. Large excursion parties are expected in next week upon many of the railroads. The exhibit is already beautiful, and seems to even be an improvement upon former years.

At a special meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club last evening prizes gained in the annual regatta were awarded as follows: First prize, a handsome silver pitcher, yacht Wasp, Capt. John Prindiville; second prize, handsomely engraved cup, yacht Verve, Commodore E. W. Syer; third prize, an elegant silver vase, yacht Zephyr, Capt. Hennessey.

A report of the organization of the National Guard Association of Illinois, together with the minutes of the convention, essays read, constitution, by-laws, and roster of officers present at the Springfield Convention May 8 and 9, has been issued for the convenience of members in pamphlet form by the Recording Secretary, Capt. Frank Lasher Jr.

W. R. Guesler, a laborer in Garfield Park, a few days ago received a voucher from his employer, the partial payment of which was receipted on the back. Guesler canceled this receipt and passed the paper at its face value to John Miller of No. 1428 Washington boulevard, who appeared against him in the Desplaines street court yesterday. Justice White held Guesler over till Saturday in $500 bonds.

A committee of the union molders who used to work at Cribben & Sexton's called on the Mayor yesterday and stated that many of the non-union men were carrying revolvers without a permit. They wanted him to send a policeman to the shop to search all the workmen. He refused to do this. Ald. Sweeney says the people in the neighborhood are afraid of more trouble, and intend to petition the Mayor to revoke the permits given the employés to carry revolvers.

The annual report of County Superintendent Lane to the State Superintendent of Schools shows that the total receipts for the school districts in Cook County this year were $2,725,766, against $2,541,156 in 1883; expenditures, $2,562,069, against $2,319,460 in 1883. The average salary paid to men teachers this year in the whole county is $123 per month, against $113 last year; and to women teachers, $63, against $62 last year. The total number of teachers is 1,949, against 1,778 last year; total number of pupils 149,468, against 138,537 last year.

The Executive Committee appointed by the "whisky pool" met yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific for organization. There were present "Buffalo" Miller, ex-officio President; T. T. Goff, J. H. Rhodes, F. Frieburg, W. H. Hobart, E. S. Easton, W. S. Forning, John Wilson, C. Fairbanks, John Biggs, A. Revis, Peter Darth, P. E. Iler, and George W. Kidd. The meeting was secret, but it was understood that committees had been appointed for the different States, whose business it would be to look after legislation in their respective States for the benefit of distillers. The members of the committee would give no reply as to who the committees appointed by them were, except that it was "nobody's business."

A MODEL HUSBAND.

A bill for divorce was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by John F. G. Thormann in which he tells a rather remarkable story of the treatment he has suffered for eight years at the hands of his wife Johanna. He says that he married her in Berlin in 1876 and lived with her until a month ago, when she drove him out of the house. She has been in the habit of using bad language and refusing to prepare his meals, and his unruffled good-nature only made her more angry. Then she began to strike and scratch him, laying him up for a week at a time and making his face look as though it had been torn by a wild beast. This was in October, 1882, and after this came a rest until last February, when she attacked him again with her finger-nails and left enduring proofs of her prowess. In August last there came the grand finale, when she threw him out of the house, bag and baggage, pelted him with rotten eggs and worse, and locked the door to prevent him returning. He seems never to have thought of defending himself, but meekly went off to a boarding-house. She followed him there and gave him a final scratching and thrashing as a token of remembrance. John says he did not like to retaliate on account of her sex, but he thinks he has shown himself a much-abused husband and that he aught to have a divorce.

LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. A communication from G. A. Shufeldt relative to placing a memorial statue of Thomas Paine in the park was referred to Commissioner Stockton, with instructions to confer with the committee and report. A communication from the Secretary of the Fire Department to have a visiting engineer drive through the park was referred to Commissioner Stockton to confer with the Chief Engineer. An application was received from S. E. Hurlbut for permission to take forty barrels of artesian-well water each day, and the Superintendent was authorized to allow water to be taken free in quantities of less than a barrel, and to impose a charge of 25 cents per barrel on quantities such as applied for. The Superintendent submitted a statement of the expenses at the park, whereupon the following resolution was adopted: That in view of the condition of the park the expenses be reduced 25 per cent.

HOW THE SHRINKAGE SCHEME WORKS.

The new shrinkage laws are not working nearly so smoothly at the Stock-Yards as their projectors anticipated. Complaints and disputes are of almost daily occurrence. Some claim that the arbitrators almost invariably increase the amount of shrinkage when a case is appealed to them, while others assert the opposit. Scalpers appear to get on worse with the inspectors than the arbitrators. Wednesday an inspector "shrank" a lot of hogs belonging to a leading scalper 560 pounds; the scalper appealed and the arbitrator reduced the shrinkage to 360 pounds. Many think that when the receipts of hogs become large the Arbitration Committee will not have time to spare from their own private business to decide appeals. It is considered doubtful whether the new laws will continue during the winter.

SNUBBING "OLD HUTCH."

"Old Hutch," otherwise B. P. Hutchinson, a well-known millionaire of Chicago, used to know Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in other days, and when the would-be President reached the Palmer House Wednesday night "Hutch" was there to greet him. He did so, but in such a way that the General snubbed him. Imagining that he could be as familiar with a candidate for President as with an operator on 'Change, Mr. Hutchinson didn't knock the General's hat over his eye, but slapped him on the shoulder.

"Do that again," said Ben indignantly, "and I will strike you on the head with this cane," holding up a walking-stick which would have knocked over a 400-pound porker.

"Hutch" repeated the blow, and shouted "How are you, sir?"

"I mean what I say," said the General, now indignant, but "Hutch" wasn't afraid, as the General wasn't looking at him. He thought the General was joking, and followed him into his parlor. But Ben wasn't joking. He said to "Hutch" "Good evening, sir, good evening; I don't think you approached me in the proper way, sir," and he pointed toward the door. "Hutch" walked out. He said afterward to a friend that the General had changed, and if he "meant all this," he couldn't get his vote.

STRANDED SINGERS.

THE BRIEF AND NOT BRILLIANT CAREER OF THE ACME OPERA COMPANY.

The Acme opera company, which organized in Chicago about a month ago for a summer campaign, has gone to pieces in New Orleans, and the members are now getting home the best way they can. The troupe consisted of about thirty members, most of whom were taken from the Chicago church choirs. The leading members were John E. McWade, baritone and leading man; Miss Mae St. John, mezzo-soprano; Webster Norcross, basso; Miss Mary Beebe, prima donna; William West, baritone; and Dr. Barnes, tenor. The following were among the chorus: Miss Jessie Day, Miss Washburn, Miss Roth, Miss Nannie Lascelles, Miss Addie Hait, Miss Nellie Judson, Mr. Frank Leman, John Wiseman, and Fritz Lelander.

Only three or four of these have reached Chicago. The remainder are either coming on foot or waiting for their friends to send them money to pay their way on the cars. If any of them are singing it must be in private, and the airs are no doubt tinged with melancholy. The trip to New Orleans was planned as the result of tempting offers made by the manager of the Spanish Fort, a suburban resort on Lake Pontchartrain, about twelve miles from New Orleans. The returned members say that this person, a man named Laydor, who arrived in the Crescent City from Cincinnati, offered the company a large sum in cash, together with a very handsome percentage of the receipts, intending, as he represented, to have them take the place of another company which had been doing well, but had another engagement. According to the members who have returned, the company found on arrival that they had been imposed upon. Members of the preceding company were still there, begging for their pay, and unable to leave the city because it was not forthcoming.

Dr. Barnes, one of the Acme company, who returned a day or two ago, was seen yesterday at his office in Central Music Hall. The doctor does not claim to have fared extra well, though he says he collected all his salary and started home before the disorganization. He says that he, Mr. McWade, and Miss Mae St. John all had engagements North, and that they started home Saturday evening last. He had to sing at the opening of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Mr. McWade was to sing at Prof. Swing's Church, and Miss St. John had an engagement with Manager Duff in New York. The other members, including Miss Beebe, intended to reorganize and go to Lawrence, Kas., but he thought they would be unable to do so after their failure in New Orleans, the members having made nothing like the money they expected. The failure he ascribes to the conduct of the manager of the Spanish Fort. As an example of his methods the doctor states that the troupe were quartered in Laydor's house on the grounds, and were so served that it took the largest part of their salary in extras to get anything to eat. It was "less a regular mining camp scheme," he said, to get all they earned. This man also had control of the railroad leading from the city to the fort, which is a large summer garden, and owing to his bad management the employés of the road were allowed to strike one day, in consequence of which there were no visitors except such as came out in vehicles on the shell-road. Often the railroad had carried out as many as 10,000 in a day. To complete the misfortunes which the company had to bear, Dr. Barnes said. Mr. Laydor failed before their first week's salary was due. Mr. McWade and Miss Beebe were both taken sick, and each only appeared once or twice during the entire engagement, which lasted about three weeks.

Those who have returned are Dr. Barnes, Miss St. John, John McWade, Louis Falk, musical director, and George Bennett. Frank How, the business manager, is still in New Orleans, and seems to entertain the idea that he will succeed in bringing the fragments of his company together and in taking it through seven States to meet a two weeks' engagement at Lawrence, Kas. This idea is unpopular, and there is great disaffection in the ranks—in fact, the entire remnant is made up of bolters. They take the ground that if How can get them to Lawrence he can get them to Chicago, and if they can get to Chicago they want to go to Lawrence; but How is troubled and cannot see any way to get them to Chicago without going to Lawrence, and holds that the fact that seven States intervene should be no cause of discouragement.

The Acme company began the season with an engagement for two weeks at the Grand Opera-House in this city, where they did well. They sang, among other things, "Iolanthe," "The Chimes of Normandy," "Fatanitza," and the "Pirates of Penzance."

WORSE THAN BEASTS.

A SHOCKING CASE OF IMMORALITY AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN—PITEOUS PLEADINGS OF A STARVELING BABE.

A hot-bed of vice was broken up by Officer Dudley of the Humane Society in the rear of No. 151 Wright street yesterday. For several weeks the people of the vicinity have been disturbed by the orgies of a man and woman occupying a room in the rear of the house mentioned. The woman is the mother of several children, one a baby less than 7 months old. She is about 30 years old, while the man, who claims to be her husband, is 50. Sometimes they have had visitors, but of the same ilk, and whenever visitors came the tin-pail went for beer and all hands got drunk. While this went on the children stood by interested spectators. The place in time became a nuisance and a menace to the health of the vicinity. The stench was dreadful and the abandon of all morality perfectly shocking.

Yesterday morning the carousal began rather early. Thinking it a good time to put a stop to such outrageous practices, a woman living in one of the houses overlooking the place swore out a warrant charging Elizabeth Labach, the mother, with disorderly conduct and placed it in the hands of Officer Dudley, who was summoned by telephone. Dudley took the Twelfth street patrol-wagon and arrested all the adults in the house, four in number, all of whom had been drinking freely. The woman was maudlin, and her helpless babe, too feeble now to make itself heard, lay fighting the air with its fingers and drawing imaginary milk-bottles towards its parched lips. Four other frowsy-headed and ragged children were playing or quarreling about the doorsteps. They were also taken to the police station, and will be sent today to the Home of the Friendless, excepting the youngest, which will go for the present to the Foundlings' Home. The party were booked at the station as follows: John Labach, aged 50 years; Elizabeth Labach, 30 years; John Stumpf, 26 years; Henry Hannibal, 46 years; John Labach Jr., 8 years; Henry Labach, 6 years; Joseph Labach, 4 years; Jerry Labach, 2 years; Gertie Labach, 7 months. The three men were booked on the evidence obtained by Dudley on his visit to the house in quest of the woman. All the adults will have a bearing in the Twelfth Street Police Court this morning at 9 o'clock.

The arrests were made at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and some time afterward a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called at the station. The bacchanalians had sobered up a little and the hungry children had been fed. The older ones looked tolerably healthy, though all were thin. One of the little boys was asked what he had been having to eat, and he answered as quickly as if he had been prompted, "Bread, meat, and everything"; but his thin little figure stood forth as a refutation of the statement, and the way each clutched a huge chunk of police-station bread and meat after eating nearly all the afternoon, threw still more suspicion on the child's veracity. But the most horrifying, sickening, blood-curdling sight was that of the baby, whose worm-like fingers were still feeling aimlessly about for something to eat and pushing imaginary things toward its mouth. Its little eyes glared after the manner of all starving persons. It had on a little slip of calico, but the outer garment in which it was folded like a bundle of goods was an old shawl. This was thrown aside by the reporter, who examined the infant's body. The bones were found to be quite prominent, and the neck was as flabby and stringy as that of some old and withered person of 60 years. The bones in the back of the hand could be counted. Between the elbow and the wrist the skin on the arm hung in loose folds. The matron having not yet arrived for the evening, the child had had no milk since it came to the station, and how long it had endured its fast before it came there no one knows. It was certainly wasting away very rapidly. Even with this haggard look it was not an ugly child, nor was it sickly. Everything indicated that its sufferings were due to simple starvation. When touched it looked up appealingly, and when its little hands came in contact with any object they were quickly borne to the mouth with an expression of pleasure; but when the little sufferer discovered again and again that they contained naught for its comfort, the disappointment found expression in a weak, almost inaudible whimper. The child was too weak to cry. It was a plain case of starvation. Its mother was asked how it happened to get into that condition, and she said that it was because the child of 2 years was still nursing and "drank him up all the milllk." She said she sometimes drank milk for the little one, but that it did not like cow's milk. The tone of her conversation showed too plainly that she was little concerned about its fate, and that it was a charge she would be glad to escape.

TAX EQUALIZATION.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE'S REPORT HAS NO COMFORT FOR VAN PELT.

The County Board Committee on Equalization of Taxes held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon to hear the opinion of William Law, the new County-Attorney, as to whether the board had authority to change individual assessments as returned by Town Assessors when, in the opinion of the board, the assessments were incorrect. Mr. Law's opinion was not a long one, for he merely stated that after consulting the various statutes and Supreme Court decisions on the subject he was prepared to assert that the board had no such power. This opinion didn't satisfy Mr. Van Pelt, and he at once began a cross-examination of the attorney in hopes of making him admit that there were certain cases wherein the board might make use of the desired power, but he failed to gain his point, much to the amusement of the other Commissioners present, who smiled at his discomfiture.

Then Commissioner Van Pelt wanted to know if the board hadn't authority to order a new assessment in any district where complaint had been made of unfair assessments, and where the Assessor had not returned his books to the board at the time specified, or where the Assessor didn't have all the assessments entered in his books by the fourth Monday in June.

In answer the attorney said that where individual complaints were made and substantiated concerning the injustice of assessments, or about assessments entered after the specified time, the board had a right to order a new assessment, but that the complaints must be carefully looked into before acting upon them.

"All right, then," said Van Pelt. "Now, I move that the South Town Assessor be instructed to increase the assessment in the South Town $10,000,000.

"I second that motion!" yelled Wasserman almost at the same moment.

Commissioner Senne—Gentlemen, you can't do it, and there's no use talking about it. We have been fooling around, killing time on some things we had literally nothing to do with, and have done absolutely nothing in the matter of equalizing the county's taxes, the work expected of us. You have no more cause for complaint against the South Town Assessor than against any other Assessor, and you know it.

Wasserman—The devil, we haven't! The poor in the South Town are assessed to death, and the rich are not assessed one-third as much as they should be.

Commissioner Senne—I have nothing but your word for that charge, and I wouldn't give a cent for that. We have absolutely no evidence against the South Town Assessor.

Van Pelt—O, you bet we have! We have plenty of cases where he has either made no assessment of property at all or has not assessed it one-third high enough.

Commissioner Senne—You have made that same declaration many times before, and every case you tried to make against the Assessor proved a dismal failure on your hands. Don't you suppose that injured parties would have made complaint against the Assessor long ago if your charges were true, and wouldn't wait for you to do it for them? Why should we go to so much trouble to trump up charges against a public officer?

Van Pelt—Well, some Assessors' books were held back till the middle of August.

Commissioner Senne—What of it? We are not the ones to complain of this. This committee is here to equalize taxes—not to ferret out the private affairs of citizens or to sit in judgment upon the Assessors.

The motion was put with the following result: Yeas—Van Pelt, Wasserman, Ochs. Nays—Senne, Neissen, and Mattocks.

"The motion is lost," said Chairman Senne.

Van Pelt—But the Chairman hasn't a right to vote in this case.

Mr. Senne—O, yes he has, if he knows himself. I repeat, the motion is lost.

Wasserman soothed his friend by reminding him that he could offer a resolution in the board meeting demanding a new assessment in the South Town and thus, perhaps, gain a victory over the committee. But the majority of the board have already declared themselves against Van Pelt in his tax schemes, and thus his little tax ferret and Assessor investigating rackets have been consigned to their last resting place. When Mr. Senne reminded the committee that they had no report to make to the County Board as to the result of their investigations, Mr. Mattocks moved that the report drawn up by Mr. Senne on behalf of the committee, which was published in THE TRIBUNE, be adopted. The recommendation was cheerfully concurred in, Van Pelt's chum, Wasserman, voting in the affirmative. In Mr. Senne's report it is recommended that the assessment in the West Town be reduced 2 per cent, and in the North Town reduced 1½ per cent, while 2 per cent will be added to the South Town assessment.

CAMPAIGN TOGGERY.

DEALERS STILL WAITING FOR SIGNS OF DEMOCRATIC ENTHUSIASM.

A good test of the feeling that men have in a political campaign is afforded by their outlays for banners, uniforms, or badges. The largest dealers in Chicago unite in saying that up to Sept. 1 the great proportion of club insignia has been purchased by the Republicans. One dealer on Wabash avenue said that his orders had been for 5,000 uniforms, whereas his firm had been notified to make so far only 800 suits for Democrats. He thought, though, that there would be a large increase in the Democratic trade in a few days. Of orders from the country, he said that they come in at the rate of 300 a day for Republicans, whereas fifty would fully represent all that were sent by Democrats.

Another firm, which probably does more in supplying campaign goods than any in the city, declared that there was by far a greater demand for Blaine and Logan hats than for anything that was supposed to represent Cleveland and Hendricks. Their trade did not lie in uniforms but in helmets, and they had helmets of all colors—red, white, blue, and black. There were helmets with gold frosting with the figure of an eagle in black in front, surmounted by a plume of either white, red, or black. Some were of the more expensive kind, with genuine feathers, the prices ranging all the way from $7.50 to $10.50 a dozen. There were also helmets for Democrats, but the call for them had been so small that but few samples had been made. The main idea has been in making Bourbon hats or helmets to put in the front the gilded figure of a rooster, with a bunch of chicken-feathers at the top. These helmets are made of any color required. There is also some demand from Democrats, though it is light, for Continental hats—white cocked hats, having on one side the gilded rooster. In the matter of capes there seems to be about the same proportion, one dealer remarking that he had filled orders for 2,500 capes for Republicans, where he had only received 150 for Democrats.

A manufacturer was asked how the present campaign compared with that of four years ago in regard to the sale of campaign goods. He replied that it would be necessary to wait a week or so before giving an opinion, though he would say that he had never seen up to the present time a greater demand for Republican uniforms.

GOD'S ORPHANS.

THE FOUNDER OF THE WEST SIDE ASYLUM MAKES A SILLY DEFENSE.

Henry T. Williams of Denver, Colo., who was the founder and head of the "God's Orphans'" Asylum on the West Side, recently broken up by the Humane Society, and also the head of similar institutions at Little Rock, Ark., and Denver, Colo., has sent to THE TRIBUNE a very long communication with the heading: "The Truth Concerning 'God's Orphans.'" The letter is a verbose string of religious platitudes and superstitious absurdities. About the only thing it clearly proves is that the writer is an irresponsible and fantastical zealot or crank.

The first point he makes is that the "home," being founded on "the Testimony of God," each person must have the "personal assurance" of God and "witness of the Spirit" before entering thereto. The home, he says in substance, was originally started for city mission work, the conditions being that each helper should consecrate everything—"time, labor, property, substance, and service of every description"—to God, and lay them all on His altar. It would seem that this extreme devotion was opposed by "the wiles, and dangers, and deceptions of religious spiritualism," and that evil spirits are at the bottom of all the mischief wrought by the Humane Society. He shows that the house gradually became a refuge for "God's poor children." The "voice of God" directed "consecrated parents" to bring the children there. It would seem that the result of a violent struggle between "youth and the Evil One" is that the orphans are to be taken in and cared for. He then shows that some of the children became possessed of evil spirits, and raised "ructions" with their lying tongues. To confine the evil spirits it became necessary to confine the children. He denies the statement that McEwan gave $8,000 to the home—the sum was "not even one-thirtieth" of that amount. He attributes all the trouble to "the combined spirits of malevolent evil," and hopefully looks forward to an early day when sin and error shall be squelched and "Liberty for the youth" be the guiding-star of humane societies and other earthly persecutors.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications, nor return rejected manuscripts.]

Ashmead Bartlett.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state in your "Questions and Answers" whom the Baroness Burdett-Coutts married. AN INQUIRER.

Export Duties.

LAMONG, Ind., Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How much is the duty on wheat exported to foreign countries? M.

[The Constitution of the United States prohibits the levying of export duties by Congress.]

By the Present House, of Course.

KNOX, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In case the election of the next President should have to be determined by the House of Representatives, will you please say whether by the members of the present assembly or by the incoming or new members? READER.

Where Sewers Empty.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will THE TRIBUNE be kind enough to explain the difference between the main principles of the Republican and Democratic parties? Where do the sewers of the city empty? A FOREIGNER.

[As to the first question, it would require too much space to answer. As to the second: They seem to empty into the Democratic party.]

English History.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Name a King who reigned over England, Scotland, Denmark, and Norway. Who was the Great Commoner, and why so called? ELIZABETH FRANCIS.

[(1) Canute reigned over England, Denmark, Norway, and a part of Scotland. (2) The younger Pitt, so long the leader in the House of Commons.]

In 1880.

DEER CREEK, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me what candidate THE TRIBUNE supported for the nomination for President in 1880? WALTER MCNUTT.

[No candidate. THE TRIBUNE thought the renomination of Gen. Grant for a third term would be unwise. But it did not advocate any particular nomination.]

The Harrison Census.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While it is an admitted fact that the "Dutch have taken Holland," must we also admit that the Germans have taken Chicago? In your Sunday issue the Germans are put down at 209,631, Americans at 143,000; total population of the city only fifteen short of 630,000, thus making 487,000 foreigners. If this is so, verily we have met the enemy and we are "his'n." In the United States census just completed and sent out, you will find on page 448 the total population (1880) 503,185; natives 298,326, foreigners 204,859. Which is right, that taken under Uncle Sam's Administration, or the one taken under the "best Mayor Chicago ever had"? Certainly both cannot be right. Have we a majority of 487,000 foreigners in Chicago? Perhaps our best Mayor and his arithmeticians can answer best. INQUIRER.

[The census taken by the General Government is right, and that taken by the Harrisonian Administration is wrong. The latter classes as a foreigner every person whose parents, or one of them, was born in a foreign country, the design being to swell the strength of the foreign element. Thus the sons of the first Germans who came to Chicago over forty years ago, who have lived in this city for nearly forty years, who know no other country than this, and hardly know any other language than the English, are put down as Germans. All persons born in this country of persons who are or become citizens are American born, and that is the plan on which the Federal census is made. The children of foreigners, when they have a chance to go to the public schools, take Americanism at an early age, and have no sympathy with the sentimental feelings of their parents about the "old home." Indeed, it is a curious fact that the most enthusiastic Know-Nothings in Baltimore thirty years ago were the sons of Germans and Irishmen, who felt so high an appreciation of the privileges they enjoyed that they wanted no foreigner to share them.]

AN INSURANCE MUDDLE.

Companies Increasing Rates at Chattanooga Because of an Inefficient Fire Department.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There is considerable interest, not without more or less heated discussion, manifested over the recent action of underwriters in regard to the issuance of policies on property in this city. The cause of their action is based on an inefficient fire department. Some time ago the City Council was notified that after Sept. 1 the rates of insurance would be advanced 25 cents on the hundred dollars, provided the city did not purchase another fire-engine and 5,000 feet of hose, besides other improvements to be made in the department. While more or less new fire-plugs were put in, besides additional hose purchased, no engine has yet been bought, and the underwriters still maintain their original determination, and policies now issued or renewed carry slips with the following written or printed thereon: "$—— of the premium on this policy is for deficiency in the fire department, being at the rate of 25 cents for each $100 insured. Pro rata of the above amount will be refunded to the assured from the date of the improvements in the fire department as required." Some of the leading business-men of the city whose policies have expired refuse to renew at the existing rates since the additional 25 cents on each $100 of insurance has been added. One merchant, who carries over $100,000 insurance, refuses to renew his policies, and will insure in Eastern companies not represented in Tennessee. Insurance agents say that the Howard of New York, Manufacturers' of Boston, London & Lancashire of London, London & Provincial of England, and Franklin Fire of Philadelphia have discontinued taking policies in this city, have withdrawn, and that several other wealthy fire companies will withdraw unless better facilities are provided for protection. They claim that this city has nine square miles of territory to protect and but one engine to rely on, and that the rates of insurance are lower today than in either Knoxville or Atlanta. On the other hand, some of the property-holders think they can place their property with companies that are responsible at a lower rate than that asked by the agents here.

A rheumatism that has lasted for seven years is pretty stubborn and confirmed. No matter, it had to go, like all the rest, as soon as Athlophoros was brought to bear upon it. Mr. William S. Fleming, Mount Pleasant, Pa., writes: "Have suffered with rheumatism for seven years. For five months was confined to the house, and for five weeks was in bed, helpless. After using two bottles of Athlophoros I am entirely well and about my business."

HERESY-HUNTING.

The Old Story of an Orthodox Pastor Who Wants More Elbow-Room.

The Career and Creed of the Persecuted Rev. Mr. Shay of Streator.

History of the Heresy Case—A Liberal Church Organized with Strong Backing—Interviewing the Pastor.

The City of Streator, in La Salle County, has been recently the scene of a religious convulsion that has shaken the community to its depths. The Rev. John H. Shay has been for three years pastor of the First Congregational Church, which holds meetings in the opera-house, and his ministry has been the means of drawing together a large and influential congregation, recruited from the more liberal and advanced believers of various creeds. His theology has been of the new school, and, while generally acceptable to the laity, it has drawn on his head much clerical persecution. The new Congregational creed, which Joseph Cook of Boston has termed "a tissue of latitudinarian platitudes," proved too strait-laced for the Streator pastor, and, after much persecution for conscience sake, he has kicked over the ecclesiastical traces and severed forever his connection with the Congregational Association. His followers, whom it would appear he has educated quite up to his views, have determined to stand by their teacher, and have bid defiance to the claims of orthodoxy. Mr. Shay's career has been rather checkered and his position has been anything but a bed of roses, for the genius of persecution has been at his heels for over five years. Six years ago, when Mr. Shay was minister of the McLean and Atlanta churches in McLean County, it began to dawn upon him that perhaps the church was not the sphere in which God meant him to shine, and he and his wife, then well along in life and surrounded by a considerable family, took to the study of law. They both entered the Law School of the Bloomington Wesleyan University and graduated, Mrs. Shay coming out first and winning the $100 prize. During the period of study Mr. Shay continued his ministerial labors at McLean and Atlanta, devoting his day of rest to the supply of his people's spiritual wants.

THE PREACHER'S EVIL GENIUS.

It was here that his troubles began. The Rev. James Tompkins, State Secretary of the Congregational Association, got into Mr. Shay's Eden of law and theology, and began to sow tares among his wheat. Mr. Thompkins, it is said, told the people that they could get a man for less money than they were paying Mr. Shay, and one who would reside among them. Mr. Tompkins' scheme, however, did not succeed, for the people said they would rather have half a good loaf than a dozen bad ones, and would keep Mr. Shay as long as he had a mind to stay. Mr. Thompkins then had a charge of heresy raised against Shay, based on statements contained in an alleged anonymous letter, but owing to the incompetency of the prosecution the case fell through.

When the Streator church was organized, over three years ago, Mr. Shay was invited by the congregation to assume the pastorate. He accepted, leaving a salary of $1,000 a year for one of $800. The Streator church then asked for fellowship with the Fox River Association, but Secretary Thompkins again appeared with his veto, and, added by another minister named Etheridge, succeeded in having the church rejected as unsound in the faith. Mr. Shay then advised his people to apply to the Central Association, and it received them without question. This did not end Mr. Shay's trials, for the church was weak, and he was compelled to apply for missionary aid. The application fell into the hands of the inimicable Thompkins, and was refused. Having failed in the attempt to get rid of Mr. Shay on the grounds of heresy, the policy of starving him out was then tried; but many of the citizens of Streator who found the opera-house a sort of Cave of Adullam, came forward to the help of the persecuted. Col. Plumb, John Williams, Jay Baker, Prof. R. Williams, Drs. C. R. and J. J. Taylor, Dr. E. Evans, and many other leading citizens bought seats in the church, and the attendance soon rose to an average of 500.

THE ENEMY REINFORCED.

About this time an ex-minister of another denomination, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, began to interest himself in Mr. Shay's affairs, and as the result of his brotherly investigations formulated five distinct charges of heresy and un-Christian conduct against Mr. Shay. These he obligingly forwarded to the Rev. L. Taylor of Rutland, who in turn circulated them among other members of the association. The charges in course of time fell into the hands of Mr. Shay, who says that he now treasures them among his household goods as choice specimens of ministerial brotherly love. Immediately after this the Rev. Mr. Taylor, with the Rev. G. L. Roberts and the aforementioned ex-minister, arrived at Streator on a skirmishing expedition. They made a reconnoitering tour among some of the Streator congregation who were understood to be unfriendly to the pastor's cause, and thinking they had discovered the shaky points in Shay's theology summoned their brethren to a conclave at Peoria. The Peoria convention appointed a committee, which met shortly after at Streator and began to accumulate material for a heresy suit. The committee gave it out that the rumors thus gathered would not be used in the event of a trial, but with the exception of a few extracts from newspaper reports of the sermon, such was the sole evidence used against Mr. Shay. The association fixed on the town of Normal, seventy-five miles from Streator, as the scene of the trial, much to the mortification of the accused and his congregation, who wished the inquiry conducted at Streator. The charges adduced against Mr. Shay at that meeting two months ago were the same preferred by the Rev. James E. Smith, as follows:

1. I charge the Rev. John H. Shay with a denial of the doctrine of the inspiration of the Holy Bible as the only perfect, infallible authority in matters of faith and practice.

2. I charge the Rev. John H. Shay with denying that the "Holy Thing," "The only begotten of the Father," born of the Virgin Mary, was begotten by the Holy Ghost; and with affirming that Jesus Christ is the natural son of Joseph.

3. I charge the Rev. John H. Shay with a denial of the deity of Jesus Christ.

4. I charge the Rev. John H. Shay with a denial of the atonement of Jesus Christ as a satisfaction of divine justice for the sin of man by the substituted penal sufferings of the Son of God.

5. I charge the Rev. John H. Shay with unministerial and unchristian conduct.

The proceedings continued until daybreak, and in that time not one witness, nor even the accused, was examined or cited to appear. The evidence offered was almost entirely extracts from published sermons, Mr. Shay not being asked a question as to their correctness. The second and third charges were declared proved, and the other three were dismissed. A motion that the Rev. John Shay be dropped from the roll of the Central Association was lost by a majority of one. All the ministers voted against Mr. Shay, but the lay delegates were almost a unit in his favor.

NOT BEING DROPPED, HE STEPS OUT.

Mr. Shay then took a two-months' vacation, and on his return last week concluded it would be better for him so sever his connection with the Congregational Association and resign his pastorate. About a month previously the church for the fourth time called him to be its pastor, at a salary of $1,500. In the course of an eloquent sermon last Sunday morning Mr. Shay declined the call, saying: "I can never again become the pastor of any church that admits the right of anybody to call it to account for its opinions or its pastor's utterances. And furthermore, I will never again belong to a body of ministers claiming the right to exercise authority over the religious opinions of its members." At the conclusion of the sermon the congregation appointed a committee to consider what was best to be done in the circumstances. At the evening service the committee submitted the following report:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ART. 1. The First Congregational Church and Society of Streator acknowledge allegiance to no denominational creed, and hold to the right to construct their own creed and to regulate their own concerns without responsibility to any body of laymen or ministers.

ART. 2. The First Congregational Church and Society of Streator will chose their own pastor, elect their own officers, and be the sole judges of their qualifications, allow each member a voice and vote in all their several affairs, and will disown superiors, lords, and overseers after the flesh, calling no man master.

ART. 3. The Streator Congregational Church and Society desire to live in fraternal and loving union with all seekers after truth who indicate by a practical life their desire to advance its most sacred interests, to ask, receive, and reject advice and help from all who are willing so to do in mutual confidence and affection, but not of any superior authority or power.

ART. 4. The Streator Congregational Church and Society deny the right of other churches and ministers to call their pastor to account, and will allow no denominational creed imposed upon them authoritatively as a test of their orthodoxy, and will exercise the exclusive privilege of stating their views of Bible doctrine in their own language.

Your committee has thought it suitable that the Streator Congregational Church and Society reiterate their former declarations of love and esteem for their pastor, the Rev. John H. Shay, and renew their thanks to him for the manly, Christian character which he has exhibited before them in his three years' ministry among them, and earnestly solicit him to continue with them as their minister whether he remains a member of the Central Association or not, and assure him that his withdrawal therefrom will in no wise lessen him in their esteem nor lessen his influence for good among this people. C. R. Taylor, A. P. Wright, H. C. Doolittle, W. W. Haskell, Mrs. W. C. Hill, M. W. Jack, Committee.

The report was unanimously adopted by the church and society, and Mr. Shay agreed to remain as their pastor.

THE PASTOR'S CREED.

A TRIBUNE reporter who visited Mr. Shay last night found him at first inclined to be very reserved. He had been so much misrepresented in his conversations with some of his brethren that he was disposed to look on the reporter as some wily emissary of the dreaded Thompkins sent to trip him in his words. He complained bitterly of the persecution to which he had been subjected by his clerical brethren. Most of them secretly shared his views and spoke and taught in private the very things he propounded from the pulpit. He denied the right of the association to dictate to him in matters of faith and practice, and held that that was a matter entirely between him and his congregation. The best way he could state his position was to answer the five charges placed against him at Normal. The fifth, which accuses him of unministerial conduct, was entirely unfounded. It was based first on the charge that he preached a sermon on "Heresy Hunting" the Sunday previous to the investigations of the committee; secondly, that he visited two members of the committee previous to their meeting to investigate the heresy charges; and thirdly, that he refused to answer, or gave an evasive answer, to a question put to him by the committee when in session. He did not deny the first part of the charge, but failed to see wherein it was unchristian and unministerial. He did not converse with the two members of the committee on his own case, and he had a perfect right to refuse to answer a question when he was not cited to appear.

With regard to the charge of denying the inspiration of the Bible as the only infallible authority in matters of faith and practice, he would state that he drew a distinction between inspiration and infallibility, and did not give equal credit to all parts of Scripture. He did not regard the Bible as the only infallible authority in matters of faith and practice. He believed that the Almighty inspired the best spirit with the best understanding now and in all ages.

As to denying that Jesus was begotten of the Holy Ghost, and affirming that he was the natural son of Joseph, Mr. Shay said he inclined to the belief that Jesus was begotten and born just as other children are, that Mary was a true and virtuous woman, and that Joseph was the father of Jesus. The immaculate conception related to the spirit of God in Jesus.

As to the duty of Christ, he would say that he did not believe that Christ was the only Son of God, but that other mortals might arise having in possibility the same divinity.

Mr. Shay also discards the ordinary idea of substitutionary atonement, and denies that the death of Jesus made it any less necessary for sinners to reform themselves personally. The ordinary idea of the atonement practically represented God as setting up a conspiracy against his own life. He did not believe, however, that God on His own account needed any sacrifice.

HIS PEOPLE STAND BY HIM.

The reporter visited a number of the officers and members of the congregation, and they all expressed the highest appreciation of their pastor's work and their determination to stand by him through thick and thin. They shared his views, and several who had been infidels and agnostics claimed to have been brought back to the faith through Mr. Shay's teaching.

Dr. J. J. Taylor, a Deacon of the church, agreed with the entire teaching of Mr. Shay and thought that he had been most relentlessly persecuted by Secretary Thompkins and others. The trial at Normal was a complete farce, and the lay delegates there nobly defended Mr. Shay from the oppression of the ministers. The congregation to a man would support him in the position he had taken up.

Lawyer A. P. Wright, a trustee of the church, explained that the church had sprung mainly from an independent church that was simply one of Blanchard's Anti-Secret-Society Clubs. Mr. Shay was chosen to the pastorate because of his known liberal views, and also on account of his being a native of Streator. He was thoroughly at one with him in doctrine.

Many other leading members of the church, and influential citizens of Streator, spoke most highly of their pastor. All felt that he was advancing the cause of true Christianity and working great religious good in the community.

Mr. Shay's resignation and the position taken up by his church will come before the Central Congregational Association at its next meeting. Mr. Shay declares that his action is final. Col. Plumb has granted the free use of the opera-house to the congregation for ten years, and the church's success financially and socially seems completely assured.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Thy Are Now Being Chased Through the Woods Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Charles Glasner and William Dunlap, farmers, on their way from St. Charles to the city, were held up by Bill Ostrander and two companions, robbed of a sum of money, and then beaten until insensible. A little way further down the road they encountered Peter Riley and family returning from the trades procession. The party was stopped and robbed. The alarm was spread and a vigilance committee was formed and started in pursuit of the robbers. The vigilantes encountered the robbers on the railroad track about half a mile from town. They ordered the thieves to throw up their hands, but instead of obeying they blazed away at the citizens, wounding Campden Case. The vigilantes fired and one of the men dropped, but was assisted to his feet by a companion, and the trio retreated to the woods, where they eluded pursuit. The citizens are confident that one of the men is desperately wounded, as he left a trail of blood behind. Another party was formed this afternoon and took up the pursuit, and will either kill or capture the robbers. Mr. Case was shot in the thigh.

CARR & ALLEN'S RESTAURANT

Not Closed—A False Impression Corrected.

In the record of financial embarrassments in yesterday's papers it was stated that the Sheriff had closed the restaurant of Geo. Reineman at No. 25 Washington street. This in some unaccountable way leads to the impression among many that the restaurant Nos. 167 and 169 East Madison street, formerly known as "Reineman's," but purchased last May by its present owners, Carr & Allen, was the place closed. The public is informed that Reineman had no connection with Carr & Allen's, and that his failure in no way affects these gentlemen. Since purchasing the restaurant, Nos. 167 and 169 East Madison street, Messrs. Carr & Allen have been untiring in their efforts to give to the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity a model restaurant, and the increase of patronage is evidence of their success. Those who were misled by the statement of the closing of Reineman's will be glad to know that Carr & Allen's popular restaurant is still at their service.

CURIOUS POISONING CASE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The chemists of Baltimore are engaged investigating a curious poisoning case. Agnes Stroebel, the 3-year-old daughter of Samuel Stroebel, died this morning in great agony. The child's mother and two other children of the same family are in a critical condition. Yesterday for dinner the mother and her little ones ate a box of sardines which she purchased from a grocer in the neighborhood. One hour after eating all of them were taken with cramps and showed symptoms of poisoning. It is thought that corrosive poison existed in the sardine box.

Stevens, leading photograher, 108 Dearborn.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Josiah J. Spencer, Chicago	35
Maud Eastman, Muskegon	20
Charles Wilson, Chicago	25
Christina Borgquist, Chicago	25
Charles W. Ford, Chicago	23
Eliza Stray, Chicago	25
Oliver B. French, Geneseo	73
Elizabeth Wallson, Thompsonville, Conn.	59
Ernest Dusarts, Chicago	26
Barbara Rauen, Chicago	18
August Vogel, Chicago	30
Margaret Rauen, Chicago	21
Mordeca W. Chillcoate, Richmond, Ind.	34
Emma Shute, Richmond, Ind.	35
Welhelm Radike, Chicago	29
Mrs. Mary Steinbrecher, Chicago	36
Ole Nielsen, Chicago	26
Elena Nissen, Chicago	21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

- Daniel M. Hogan, Chicago
- Susie Griffin, Chicago
- Edward Levy, Chicago
- Nellie Harvey, Chicago
- John Strom, Chicago
- Mattie Olson, Chicago
- Christian Fahs, Chicago
- Bertha Garpou, Chicago
- Henry Pierson, Chicago
- Mary Wallace, Chicago
- John Keogler, Chicago
- Lizzie Weyer, Chicago
- John J. Jones, Chicago
- Helen Cook, Chicago
- Patrick Gleeson, Lake
- Margaret Sullivan, Englewood
- Joseph Geiser, Jefferson
- Mary Stegermann, Jefferson
- Nils Peterson, Chicago
- Hilda Larson, Chicago
- Charles J. Read, Lake View
- Fannie Paver, Lake View
- Wilhelm Hilgenberg, Chicago
- Hulda Baedke, Chicago
- Burkhard Lozel, Chicago
- Annie Carnick, Chicago
- Willis L. Black, Elgin
- Etta Roe, Chicago
- Josef Hryzak, Chicago
- Katie Wingeler, Chicago
- John Price, Chicago
- Ellen Maneall, Evanston
- Theodore Nagler, Chicago
- Lena Walz, Chicago
- John Foley, Chicago
- Mary Ryan, Chicago
- John Lassen, Chicago
- Catherine Pohl, Chicago
- Friederich Nagel, Chicago
- Otillia Mange, Chicago
- Christian Mayerle, Chicago
- Louise Degen, Chicago
- George Miller, Chicago
- Katie Joy, Chicago
- Luding Hutter, Chicago
- Elizabeth Lentz, Chicago
- Henry L. Eyre, Chicago
- Nellie Fennrian, Steven's Point
- Frank Driscoll, Milwaukee
- Nellie Driscoll, Milwaukee
- Hans G. Johnson, Britt, Ia.
- Christine Hangensen, Evanston

DEATHS.

ODENBAUGH—Sept. 4, Freddie, only child of Harry and Flora Odenbaugh, aged 8 months and 14 days. Funeral Friday from parents' residence, 338 Twenty-fourth-st., at 1 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

JONES—Sept. 4, 1884, at 4 a. m., Sidney M. Jones, only son of N. M. and Mary M. Jones, aged 16 months. Funeral Friday, Sept. 5, at 2 p. m., from 377 West Monroe-st.

BURNHAM—In this city, Sept. 4, Paul Burnham, aged 73 years and 2 months. Funeral from his late residence, No. 456 West Fifteenth-st., Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery.

REEDER—Sept. 4, Miss Anna Reeder, at Downer's Grove, Ill., after a lingering illness. Funeral Saturday 2 p. m. at residence of Mr. John Wallace.

CUDNEY—At Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 29, Emma Cudney, wife of the late Capt. Albert Cudney. Interment at Geneva, Wis.

VANDERVEST—Lillie M., infant daughter of Jef and Mary Vandervest, aged 1 year 11 months and 8 days. Funeral Friday from No. 72 Pratt-st., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

AHLES—Sept. 3, at 2:30 a. m., William Ahles, aged 60 years. Funeral from his late residence, 310 West Madison-st., Friday, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD Independent Finerty Club will be held at Workingmen's Hall, corner of Waller and Twelfth-sts., this evening. Good speakers in attendance.

FOURTEENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S Blaine and Logan Club meets this evening at No. 439 West Chicago-av. Members and citizens and young men of the ward are cordially invited to attend.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING THIS (FRIDAY) evening at Parker's Hall, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., for the purpose of perfecting a Blaine and Logan Mounted Club to be composed of cavalrymen from any portion of the West Division.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN MARCHING Club will have battalion drill this evening.

THE SIXTH WARD INDEPENDENT Blaine and Logan Club will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at 552 Blue Island-av. Good speakers will address the meeting. E. LINDIG, Secretary.

THE SECOND WARD BLAINE AND LOGAN Club will meet this evening at No. 456 State-st., Kearney's Livery-Stable. Good speakers will be present.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REGULAR REpublican Club will meet this evening at No. 31 Larrabee-st. Important business will come before the meeting. All Republicans are invited to attend.

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Buy nothing but LACKAWANNA Coal, acknowledged the only first-class Hard Coal in the market, and which we will retail exclusively at as low prices as inferior grades are selling for.
Best grades of Briar Hill, Indiana Block, Illinois, Pittsburg, Lehigh, and Steam and Smithing Coal and Coke to the consumer and trade at closest figures.
2,000 pounds to the ton and prompt delivery always.

RUPTURE CURED.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 35 years. H. WOODRUFF, Residence 358 West Jackson-st. Chicago, Oct. 23, 1882.
DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc. Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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NORTHWEST NEWS.

Heavy Robbery in Sangamon County—Mother and Daughter Become Insane—Matrimonial Events.

Mysterious Tragedy Near Decatur, Ill.—A Costly Monument to Ex-Gov. Washburn—Veteran Reunions.

Yacht Club Regatta—Attempted Abduction—Iowa Liquor Prosecutions—The Crown Point Celebration.

ILLINOIS.

BEHEADED BY THE CARS.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The body of a man aged about 40 years was found by section men just west of this city this evening with the head completely severed. Papers found on his person give the name as Morris Griffin, a resident of Ottawa.

PETTIT—STONE.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Last evening occurred the wedding of John H. Pettit, a prosperous young farmer of Crittenden Township, and Miss Lucy W. Stone, daughter of Willis Stone, one of our old and prominent citizens. The Rev. R. E. Canrey, pastor of the Baptist Church, performed the ceremony.

SARDINES AND INSANITY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—About two weeks ago Mr. John Bartlett, residing at Fillmore, about fifteen miles southeast of here, bought a box of sardines for his sick daughter. She ate them and was taken violently sick. The doctor pronounced it a case of poisoning and administered remedies which apparently restored her to health, but her mind soon began to wander and she is now a raving maniac. Her mother, who attended her closely, exhibited the same symptoms a few days ago and is now insane, and today application was made in the Probate Court to try both daughter and mother for insanity.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Joseph Peterham of Irving, this county, an old settler and respected citizen, was attempting to cross the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad track yesterday when he was struck by an engine and thrown into the air about thirty feet. He died in a few hours. He was horribly mangled.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The following persons were tried today in the Circuit Court and sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Joliet: David Clark for burglary and larceny, Martin Wilson for larceny, and William Drum for burglary and larceny.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The County Sunday-School Convention closed today at Sidney after a two days' session. G. R. Shawhan was elected President and L. A. McLean Secretary and Treasurer.

MURDER MYSTERY.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The body of the unknown man found last evening hanging to a tree near the city proves to be that of Thomas Markowski, an old German who mysteriously disappeared three months ago. The theory of suicide is exploded, as the man had been shot in two separate places. There was no pistol about the tree to show that he had shot himself.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FAIR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Rockford was fairly overrun with visitors to the Winnebago County Fair today. No such crowd was ever before jammed together on the grounds. Fully 20,000 people flocked together this afternoon. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg addressed the throng.

VETERAN REUNIONS.

Today the Seventy-fourth Regiment held a grand reunion and wound up with a banquet in the armory this evening. There were upwards of 200 members of the regiment here. This afternoon they marched through the streets bearing the old tattered flags of the regiment, and were greeted with cheers. The officers elected were: H. P. Holland, President; John H. Sherratt, Secretary; M. S. Parmely, Vice-President.

LENA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There were from 4,000 to 6,000 people here today at the soldiers' and sailors' reunion, which was a grand meeting. Judge Hinds extended a welcome to the visitors, and the response was made by Maj. James I. Neff of Freeport. Gov. Hamilton was the orator, and he was enthusiastically applauded. Dr. F. W. Byers then made a short address, and the meeting adjourned until evening, when at the campgrounds several thousand persons gathered and listened to short addresses by the Hon. R. R. Hitt of Mount Morris, Gen. Smith D. Atkinson of the Freeport *Daily Journal*, Gen. Smith, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and others. Isaac F. Kleckner was elected President, William Young Vice-President, J. R. Harding Secretary, and Phil Arno Treasurer. The next reunion will be held at Freeport.

LICENSED TO INCORPORATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the Illinois Medical Institute of Chicago; incorporators, H. B. Stehman, M. D.; Allen J. Flitchcraft, F. O. Cross, and James W. Creed.

JOLIET PRISON REPORT.

The report of the Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary shows the following: Prisoners on hand Aug. 1, 1,463; received during the month, 22; discharged, 38; sent to the Insane Hospital, 1; died, 1; making a total of 1,445 on hand Sept. 1. Of these 34 are females and 1,411 males.

BOLD ROBBERY.

About 3 p. m. today, while Samuel Yocum of Barclay, this county, was at work in the field two men called at the house and used threatening language to Mrs. Yocum, which caused her to flee to the neighbors for assistance. During her absence they ransacked the house and carried a large trunk into the garden and rifled it, securing $1,500 in money, and then made their escape. No arrests have been made nor any clew obtained. Mrs. Yocum thinks the men had a buggy driven by a colored man waiting in front of the house while the robbery was being committed.

JUDGE M'ALLISTER AND FAMILY MOVING TO CHICAGO.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Hon. W. K. McAllister and family, for many years residents of this city, are today moving to Chicago, where they make their future home.

GORED BY A BULL.

A boy about 12 years of age named Daniel Fike was severely gored by a bull near the railroad track last evening about 7 o'clock. The animal chased him to the railroad bridge, where the bull's progress was checked by getting his legs through the ties of the bridge. As it was impossible to extricate the animal, some of the citizens shot him and rescued the boy.

MICHIGAN.

KILLED BY A MELON-THIEF.

IONIA, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It is reported that George Holland of Evergreen, Montcalm County, was killed by melon-thieves last night. He heard them in his garden, and, taking a shotgun, chased them out. He shot at one and missed him. The intruder turned, and, wresting the gun from Holland, struck him over the head, killing him instantly. There is no clew so far as to who the murderer was.

YACHTING REGATTA.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the Michigan Yacht Club pennant regatta today there were only two first-class yachts—the Ives and Louise. The Ives won, covering the new twenty-five mile course in 4 hours 43 minutes. The second-class race was won by the Annie 8. in 3 hours 54 minutes 30 seconds. The Madelaine won the race for third-class yachts in 2 hours 54 minutes 38 seconds.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, in the Town of Riga, this county, was abducted from her home about dusk last evening by two strangers in a buggy. The fellows drove rapidly about three miles, when, relaxing their speed, the girl jumped from the vehicle and escaped to a neighboring house, one of the ruffians firing four shots after her.

WISCONSIN.

HACKLEY—STONE.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Stone, daughter of Mr. G. Stone and one of the most popular and well known of Beloit society young ladies, was united in marriage this forenoon to Mr. M. T. Hackley of Winona, Minn., Prof. J. J. Blaisdell of Beloit College officiating. The wedding was a very quiet affair.

UNION FAIR.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The fair for this and adjoining counties near here is the best ever held in this county. About 6,000 persons were present today. It will continue tomorrow.

EX-GOV. WASHBURN'S ESTATE.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 4.—An order has been issued from the Probate Court to executors of the will of the late Gov. Washburn, granting them permission to erect a monument over the grave of the deceased at an expense of $12,000. Plans are for a structure sixty feet high, a base of twenty feet, and shaft of forty feet. An order was also issued granting the executors permission to organize a steam-power company to operate the Washburn flouring-mills at Minneapolis at an estimated cost of $75,000; also to purchase real estate at a cost of $12,000.

A YOUNG LADY ATTACKED BY A TRAMP.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Sept. 4.—Miss Eva Van Alstine was attacked by a tramp at her residence in this city late yesterday afternoon. The lady was alone in the house at the time. A desperate struggle ensued, resulting in the lady freeing herself from the scoundrel's grasp, her clothing being torn to shreds. She succeeded in securing possession of a revolver, and attempted to shoot the fellow. The weapon failed to discharge, and the tramp, becoming badly frightened, made his escape. An alarm was given, but the tramp eluded capture.

INDIANA.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN LAKE COUNTY.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—This was the closing day of the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Lake County. The attendance was quite large, the old settlers coming from all parts of the county with their families. The reunion has been held under the auspices of the Old Settlers' Association, and included their annual meeting. The exercises began at the fair grounds at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Martin Wood read a paper upon the "Origin and Growth of Methodism in Lake County." An address was delivered by the Hon. T. J. Wood upon the "Growth and Improvement in Lake County." This paper included school and other valuable statistics. Mr. James Hill read a communication from William Ross, the first settler of the county, who came here in 1834. The bi-centennial poem was read by the Rev. T. H. Bell, and was a very meritorious production. One stanza is given to show the spirit of the poem;

> The tread of busy feet
> Is now on many a street;
> Voices of girls and boys,
> The homes of household joys,
> Are on our prairie lea,
> And by the streamlets free,
> Where late was Nature's solitude,
> And where the Indian wigwams stood.

A very valuable paper was read by the Hon. Bartlett Woods upon "The Pioneers of Lake County." This gave a vivid and interesting description of the dwellings and surroundings of the early settlers, with many historical facts of interest. Mr. Amos Horner, a pioneer of 1834, told the story of the trials and privations of the settlers in the winter of 1835, when they were very near starvation from the non-arrival of supplies.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the present incumbents, and a mutter of thunder and a few drops of rain rather hurried the adjournment. The reunion has been a success in every respect.

A RIOTER SENTENCED.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Edward Banks, the ringleader in the riot which occurred at Lake Cicott, this county, last month, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years today. Banks will be remembered as the rowdy who made a murderous assault upon Constable Greene, putting three bullets into his body.

MINNESOTA.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

CHATFIELD, Minn., Sept. 4.—A traction-engine, belonging to Serlee, Carroll & Co. of Indiana, broke through a bridge over the Root River today and fell sixteen feet into deep water. The engineer and another man went down with the wreck and sank, but escaped to the shore.

A CONFIDENTIAL AGENT GONE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—A man named Westgaard, the confidential agent of P. P. Swenson, real estate, passenger, and exchange agent, has been gone since Sunday. His employer says he is out over $1,000 in money paid for passage on steamers.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

DODGE CENTRE, Minn., Sept. 4.—While John Currier and five others, including his wife, were driving to town, lightning struck Mrs. Currier, killing her instantly. Both horses were also killed.

IOWA.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In the Western Iowa shooting tournament held here today the Missouri Valley Gun Club defeated the Omahas. The score stood: Williams 45, Mills 41, Phelps 42, Petty 37. The prizes amounted to about $500.

THE WHISKY WAR.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The long threatened war against the saloonkeepers of Dubuque was commenced today by the Law and Order League through its agents. Seventeen petitions in equity were filed in the County Clerk's office against as many saloonkeepers, including Samuel J. Cox, Arthur O'Malley, James Wittmer, C. Thiell, J. W. Dick, and Schmitt Bros. The cases are brought under Sec. 12 of the present law, which provides that any citizen may maintain an action in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the keeping of a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to law. The cases are brought directly before the District Court without the aid of Justices or grand juries, and will come up at the meeting of the court Sept. 15. The nature of the suits is civil rather than criminal.

BRUTAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

A Peculiarly Vicious and Disgraceful Encounter Results in a Draw.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Sept. 4.—At daybreak this morning 500 sporting-men filled the pavilion of the sporting-house to witness a fight with hard gloves, according to the Marquis of Queensberry rules, between Jim McHugh of Glasgow and Dave Fitzgerald of Toronto, for $1,000 and the gate money. The men appeared in the ring promptly. McHugh weighed 126 pounds, Fitzgerald 140. The preliminaries being finished, the men advanced, when time was called, to the centre of the ring, and then commenced one of the most exciting fights on record, lasting three hours and forty-five minutes, and ending in a draw favoring the Scotch lad. It would have been fought to the finish but for the conduct of the crowd, which was evenly divided in the interest of the contestants, and, there being large sums of money wagered on the result, there appeared to be a disposition on the part of Fitzgerald's friends toward the close to crowd the ring and bring about, "foul" on the part of McHugh. At the conclusion of the thirty-sixth round the crowd became so demonstrative and disposed to interfere that the referee withdrew and another had to be chosen, the men taking a rest of about twenty minutes in the meantime. Both men were badly punished, Fitzgerald having his left ear cut and swollen and his face disfigured. McHugh had a badly-swollen eye and nose and cuts about the face. McHugh opened the thirty-sixth round with a straight shoulder blow, planting it on Fitzgerald's nose and knocking him to the ropes. Fitzgerald rushed up and let out with his left, hitting McHugh on the right eye. Four-minute rounds were now being fought, and the two fought desperately for the balance of the round. The thirty-seventh round was equally well fought. Both men showed signs of collapse at the conclusion. In the latter part of the forty-fifth round the men began to show viciousness and an inclination to kick and bite each other. The crowd was closing in on the ropes and threatening to take a hand and enjoy a general fight when the referee declared the fight a draw and ordered the seconds to take their men from the ring. Fitzgerald showed the worst condition, being badly punished in the latter part of the fight.

EVIDENTLY IN A BAD FIX.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.—Dr. Ira Richmond of this city, who is now in jail charged with murder in the first degree in causing the death of Lizzie Cook by malpractice, did not receive much aid from the investigation of his case by the grand jury, which has just been concluded. An added sensation was developed in the testimony of a lady 54 years old, named Mrs. Butler, and her daughter, the latter 22 years of age. They both swore that Dr. Richmond's real name was Ira Richmond Butler, and that he was the legal husband of Mrs. Butler; that she had married him in Canada many years ago; and that ten years ago he had deserted her. As Richmond he married a Mrs. Platt of Lockport, who also testified before the jury.

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Butler's Disapproval of Fusion Does Not Discourage Oberly's Contingent.

Republican Headquarters Flooded with Applications for Speakers and Documents.

The Democratic Scheme for Increasing the Voting Districts—The County Central Committee.

THE BUTLERITES.

THE GENERAL ADVISES AGAINST A FUSION, BUT OBERLY IS NOT DISCOURAGED.

The State Central Committee of the People's Party held a short session at the Briggs House yesterday morning and then called upon Gen. Butler at the Palmer. The General had completely recovered from his pet of the previous evening and received the members very courteously. He was assisted by Col. Plympton. The main talk of the conference was on fusion. Butler reiterated his opposition to the scheme at present in Illinois, thinking that two weeks prior to the election was not too late. His advice was taken without questioning by the committee, ending the matter for the time being.

After the committee had gazed upon its chief for an hour and a half the members retired to make room for a delegation from Minneapolis which had arrived to escort the General to that city. The conference closed the session of the committee, which adjourned to the call of the Chairman. The only work accomplished was the laying out of plans for organization, which will be carried on as rapidly in all portions of the State as circumstances and a limited exchequer will permit.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

REPUBLICAN VISITORS.

The callers at the Republican headquarters yesterday were James H. Clark of Mattoon, member of the committee; Senator H. H. Evans, J. O. Williams, and Dr. Campbell of Joliet. Mr. Clark said the outlook in the Thirty-second Senatorial District was very fair. Senator Horace Clark would be reëlected by a handsome majority. Rousing meetings were being held through the district by Oglesby, Cameron, and Carr, and there would be no flagging of interest in the campaign.

A TEMPERANCE VIEW.

It was reported that O. S. Kelso, the Prohibition nominee for Elector in the Second District, has joined the Fifth Ward Blaine and Logan Club. In explanation he says he does not wish to contribute to Harrison's election by continuing in the Prohibition party as an independent organization. He at last saw that the efforts of the Prohibitionists, instead of advancing their own interests on the temperance question, would simply result in helping the man from whom temperance had most to fear.

WIDE AWAKE.

The steady call for speeches keeps the clerical force busily engaged. The demand for documents is increasing from all portions of the State. Speakers who have been out through the State also give evidence of well-attended meetings everywhere.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Chairmen of the Central Committees of Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota will meet with Chairman Oberly this morning. The object of the meeting is supposed to be the discussion of fusion, along with other matters.

"Light broke in the East," said Bishop Oberly, when speaking of Mrs. Parnell's indorsement of the Democracy. "That was the first sign of encouragement from the Irish in the Eastern States we have received," and the Bishop smiled with a small-favors-thankfully-received air.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME BASED ON THE DOCTORED CENSUS RETURNS.

A lengthy letter to the County Commissioners has been prepared at the Democratic headquarters on the question of precincts. Bourbon-like, the letter starts out by reiterating the charges of fraud in 1880 in dividing the wards—charges that were clearly disproved election-day that year—and then makes the truly remarkable statement that the vote in Democratic wards was 10,000 less than it otherwise would have been. The Harrison doctored school census is then made to do the duty intended for it by the plotters, the statement being made on its authority that there are 190,000 males in the city above 21 years of age—an increase of 40,000, taking the letter as undisputed truth.

A plan is proposed to meet such a mammoth increase which, it is claimed, will be absolutely unpartisan in character and so fair to all concerned that it goes without saying. It is to give a voting-place for every 500 males over 21 years of age, which it is also claimed is the outside number of those who can vote at one place with the ordinary challenging. By this plan the First Ward can be divided into thirteen precincts, the Fifth into thirty, the Sixth into twenty-five, while the Fourteenth Ward would have a grand total of fifty-eight voting-places, and city 391. Under the action of the Commissioners in 1880 the total number of precincts was 146. The letter is the handiwork of Chairman Oberly, who has been studying up for some time. Mr. Mackin has been coaching the County Commissioners, and has all the details of the scheme prepared by which the Democrats expect to perpetuate systematic fraud in every voting precinct in the city. After making a show of fairness the County Board will rush the thing through just as it comes from the hands of Messrs. Oberly and Mackin.

THE FINERTY DISTRICT.

THE "REGULAR" DEMOCRATS CHOOSE DELEGATES TO TODAY'S CONVENTION.

Below is given the list of delegates to the "regular" Second Congressional District Democratic Convention, to be held today at Westphal's Hall. The voting at the polls was very quiet and everything passed off peaceably, as the machine had arranged. No opposition was made to any of the tickets. The delegates are as follows:

Fifth Ward—Patrick Daley, John Merker, John McCarthy, Michael Flannigan, John Cramer, John Cunningham, James O'Donnell, Michael Crotty, John Dubach, Thomas Kerrigan, Timothy Hickey, L. E. McGann, Max Zeramba, John O. Day, Michael Fox, Peter Flaherty, Charles Kiutsch, John Sheahan, James Tracey, George P. Foster, Charles Hillock.

Sixth—Edward Guirke, William Schneider, William Branton, Thomas Cloonan, Louis Nihle, T. J. Tierney, J. J. Schlesinger, Con Griffin, E. F. Cullerton, James Dooley, John Debus, William Dorman, H. H. Tibbetts, Michael Meyers.

Seventh—James H. Hildreth, John O'Connell, Nicholas Hengel, P. J. Walsh, John O'Boyle, Patrick Downs, James Crowe, Franz Binz, J. B. Ryan, George H. Shay, Matthew Flemming, Dennis Dwyer, Richard F. Buckley, Nick Simons, Michael Ryan, John Dollard.

Eighth—P. Hamill, John C. Roderer, James Doran, Thomas Flanigan, Patrick Casey, Patrick Mackey, W. J. Dormin, Matt Turner, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick O'Donnell, Henry Huesman.

Last night the managers were a little at sea. Harrison was laboring hard to get Finerty indorsed, and it was also said that Cullerton was favorable to this course.

Sheridan and his Fifth Ward crowd were hostile to this, feeling very bitter towards Finerty. In the Eighth Ward Frank Lawler will control the delegation, but he can get nothing from the other wards. Hildreth carries the Seventh for Curran, and as Finerty last night continued to refuse recognition at the hands of the convention it is not unlikely that Curran may be nominated and a run made on his barrel.

THE IRISH REVOLT.

M. C. QUINN SAYS IT IS BY MEN OF INDEPENDENT VIEWS.

M. C. Quinn of Peoria was in the city yesterday for the first time since the beginning of the campaign. "In Peoria," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter, "the campaign is not enthusiastic on either side, but we are promised great things further on. Where there has not been a land-slide of Irish-Americans to Blaine there are a great many independent, practical men who will support the Republican nominees for the first time. They are among our best citizens. A club of 100 members has just been started by them."

"How do you find the sentiment of Irish-Americans generally in the different places where you have spoken?"

"Encouraging in this aspect: A great many will exercise the right of their own judgment this fall in voting. They reason that the Americans are divided, other nationalities are divided, and there is no good reason why Irish-Americans should not act the same way. Their prejudice is vanishing toward Irishmen who have given up their fealty to the Democratic party. Wherever I have spoken they have either expressed themselves as agreeing with me or have found no fault while not ready to follow my example. The Irishmen who are going to Blaine are thinking and reading men who are able to support themselves independent of any political organization and are asking favors from no one."

CLUB MEETINGS.

CENTRAL REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Central Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific. The Finance Committee reported progress and stated that, although they had collected some funds, yet the amount was not sufficient for necessary expenses. A committee was then appointed to invite speakers to address the club next Monday evening.

THE NINTH WARD.

Miss Alice M. Mitchell appeared before a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club at Parker's Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison streets, and drilled the members in two new songs which are to be sung on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Blaine to Chicago, the latter part of September. One of the songs is called the "Plumed Knight and Black Eagle," and is sung to the tune of "The Watch on the Rhine." The other is about "Jim and Jack," somewhat more practical in tone, and is made to fit the air of "Yankee Doodle." Miss Mitchell says she intends to sing a good deal during the campaign. She received a great deal of applause, both for her own singing and her efforts to teach the others, and the readiness with which the words were taken up and coupled with the old airs was really astonishing. After Miss Mitchell's departure addresses were delivered by M. W. Webster and others.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward made a rousing Blaine and Logan demonstration. Early in the evening the transparency, with a black eagle and plumed helmet depicted on opposit sides, and the company colors, were raised at the head of 300 men who marched and countermarched up and down North avenue while the band played "Marching Through Georgia." After repeated cheers for Blaine and Logan the companies broke line and started for the meeting in Foltz's Hall just as the Democratic demonstration, which had been advertised for the last two weeks, rode by in a street-car. Over 400 people, for the most part Germans, had already assembled, filling the hall to the galleries. Charles Otumeyer took the chair, and, after he had brought out the demonstrative enthusiasm of the audience, introduced Edward Cook, Edward Miller, Jules Heriff, and Harvey Stork as the speakers of the evening. Edward Cook mentioned Blaine's name in the first part of his talk and thereby lost the succeeding three minutes in the general applause. Mr. Heriff said that the Democratic party had only one aim, and that was and always had been to beat. For the last twenty-four years it had therefore led an aimless life. The meeting adjourned till two weeks from last night, at the same place.

THE SEVENTEENTH.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Club met in Bowman's Hall on Chicago avenue, Fred Johnson presiding. N. S. Bouton addressed the meeting, contrasting the records of the two parties and the candidates before the people, and predicting that in November a Republican Congressman would be elected in the Fourth District; that Carter Harrison would be relegated to well-deserved oblivion, and James G. Blaine would be triumphantly elected to the Presidency. James Leddy, candidate for State-Attorney, also spoke, showing that the policy of the Republican party had built up manufacturing and elevated the condition of the workingman. Referring to the State campaign, he said Carter Harrison was knifing himself with such lieutenants as Mike McDonald and Joe Mackin and his bummer following. Col. Stimmer also made a speech, which was well received.

NOTES.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The plan to change the old practices of the Republican County Committee is under discussion and meets with considerable favor. It is to place the campaign directly in the hands of the Central Committee instead of the usual campaign committee selected by the candidates. The reasons urged for the change are numerous. It is claimed that the Campaign Committee is likely to lean toward the interests of leading candidates, to the neglect and oversight of the minor ones, and is somewhat liable to fall into the hands of a few. Under the Central Committee selected by the delegates, and consequently more representative in character, it is thought all grounds for such complaints would be removed. Another reason given for the adoption of the plan is that the Central Committee, when the Campaign Committee gets to work, practically dies, having nothing to do. The members consequently are quite often picked out, not so much on account of their working powers as to give them ornamental positions. When the campaign is in full blast no fault can be found, as the work is done by some one else, but when it is over, and the Campaign Committee dissolves into thin air, the party is apt to be left without an efficient head until the next campaign is well advanced and the convention is held. It is thought if the Campaign Committee is done away with proper care in selecting the County Committee will secure a committee as satisfactory to the candidates as if they had the selection directly in their hands.

CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

A call for a meeting to make arrangements for Carl Schurz's speech at Central Music-Hall the 11th inst. has been issued. The meeting will be held in Parlor O of the Palmer House. Besides the speech here Schurz will speak at Rockford the afternoon of the 12th and at Bloomington the night of the 13th.

ENGLEWOOD.

A largely-attended meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Englewood was held last night at the wigwam. Speeches were made by C. S. Brownell, Edward Maher, President F. D. Thomason, and others. The marching company of the club turned out with music, uniforms, and torches.

A special train on the Lake Shore Road will run from Englewood to the Stock-Yards next Friday evening for the convenience of persons wishing to attend the Oglesby mass-meeting there.

A Blaine and Logan Club has been organized at Halsted and Sixty-third streets, with James Bland as President.

The Town of Lake Cavalry Company has accepted an invitation to attend the dedication of the Oakland Wigwam tomorrow evening. The company is splendidly equipped.

THE ANTI-CLEVELAND DEMONSTRATION.

Arrangements are fully completed for the anti-Cleveland demonstration at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall tomorrow evening. Over 1,000 former Democrats and Independent voters have signed the call for the meeting. The speakers announced are the following: The Hon. John Gibbons, Democratic ex-member of Iowa Legislature, and recently a candidate for Attorney-General on the Democratic ticket in that State; Dr. J. H. Randall of New York, one of the most eloquent and logical speakers in the labor ranks of that State; Albert F. Carpenter, the rolling-mill orator from Joliet; the Hon. P. T. Barry, Democratic ex-member of the Illinois Legislature; Dr. P. H. Cronin, an old-time Democrat, a witty orator, and a lively singer.

Besides the above, M. C. Quinn of Peoria is expected to speak.

SERENADES.

The First Ward Marching Club will serenade the regular club at the Pacific tomorrow evening. The same evening the Welsh Republicans will serenade Congressman Davis.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL.

The Republican Central Committee of the Thirteenth Senatorial District met last night at No. 11 Milton avenue. It was determined to hold another meeting next Tuesday night at No. 703 Milwaukee avenue, at which time arrangements will be perfected for primaries, the convention, etc.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Submitted to Dude Sheets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How did the Eastern Independents (?) lose their moral backbone? Why do they rely on the decayed cartilage of the Democratic party for moral support. RUTH ROUGHLY.

A Widow Who Hopes to Get Another Husband.

CHICAGO, Sept 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform a regular subscriber why it is you are permitted to publish the ages of couples applying for marriage licenses? It is a custom not tolerated in any other city in the United States, and ought not to be allowed here; it compels people to tell lies or else publish the fact that they are ten or fifteen years older than they look or were taken for. I hope THE TRIBUNE will hereafter have a little mercy on the poor old maids and bachelors by not publishing their ages.

AN OLD WIDOW WHO LOOKS YOUNG.

Third Congressional District.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The leading spirits of the opposition to the re-election of Congressman Davis lay great stress upon their ideas of political honesty and fairness. Yet in their call for a convention they have willfully departed from the established custom of precinct primaries in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards and substituted the "one primary" so loudly denounced by them in former years as corrupt and machine-ridden. The change a few years ago in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards to precinct primaries was hailed with expressions of satisfaction by the honest voters of those wards. The first to break in upon a system so satisfactory are those who are "managing" the opposition to Davis. To an unbiased judgment it looks as if they were afraid to submit their cause to the people in a manner that has proven so acceptable and given the least cause for suspicion of corruption. A return to the "one primary" in the Twelfth Ward with "willing tools" for judges will not meet with the confidence of the reputable people. CONSISTENCY.

Complaint Against the Burlington Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Cannot something be done to prevent the Burlington & Quincy Road from running its passenger-trains at such a high rate of speed through the city limits? After they leave Canal street they run between twenty and thirty miles an hour from there west. I was an eye-witness to the killing of the woman and child Tuesday afternoon, as I live within half a block of the point where she was run over. It is simply an outrage that they are allowed to run so fast in the city limits. If Tuesday's train had been running at the rate allowed by law the accident could have been avoided. J. L. FENTON.

The Democracy and Popular Education.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As long as the American public-school system lasts the foundation of American principles, as established by the founders of this Government, will last. The one is as consonant with the other as cause is to effect. The Democratic party had the most ample opportunity in the last Congress to show itself either a lover or a hater of the American public-school system, which gives every man's child a rudimentary education. How did the Democracy embrace the opportunity? They embraced it as they embrace everything that has been in the interest of America for the last thirty years—with hatred. Senator Blair of New Hampshire introduced a bill in the Senate for the distribution of $77,000,000 of surplus in the United States Treasury among the States and Territories upon the basis of the number of children of school age. The bill was defeated, and the Democrats in the House of Representatives did it. That very act alone ought to defeat the Democratic party forever. It is simply adding another proof that the Democratic party, now or in the past, have never imbibed a true American principle or ever understood it until it became a matter of history, and then they controvert an historical fact by saying the thing could have been done some other way. The Democratic press sustained the action of the Democratic members of Congress. Shall the Democratic party with its hideous blunders for so many years be given the reins of this Government whose basis and purposes it does not now nor never did understand? There is reason enough in the fact that the Democracy are non-American and unprogressive to satisfy any man that they should not be put in power. The political condition of this country has a vast sight to do with material progress: the history of the country shows that if it shows anything. The last twenty-four years of Republican Administration have not only put America at the pinnacle of every nation on the globe, but advanced civilization. I mean by civilization humanity; and this is the highest civilization. Blaine represents the progressive American element of the United States, and Cleveland—if he represents anything—the non-Union, non-American element—that element which has always invited the sympathy and assistance of England, and always received it. Compare the twenty-four years of Republican administration of the Government to the thirty years of Democratic endeavor, with English assistance, to dissolve the Union, immediately preceding and during the War of the Rebellion, and their efforts after the War closed to destroy the results the War had brought about, and you have as fair a sample of the Democratic party as could be given. CHAS. D. SMITH.

CROP NEWS.

Dakota.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It can now be stated that, with the exception of a few isolated fields, especially in the Red River Valley, near the Manitoba boundary, the wheat harvest is completed. Immediately after the main portion of the grain was cut a rainy spell set in which has greatly retarded thrashing. Three days of last week and the first two or three of this week have been fairly favorable for thrashing, and considerable grain has been separated from the straw and chaff. It is of excellent quality thus far, although some of it is a trifle "off color" in consequence of the wetting, but nearly every bushel has graded No. 1 hard. The reports from Duluth, however, indicate that the amount of foul seed in wheat this year is nearly twice as large as last year. This is one of the results of the system of careless cultivation which so many have pursued here during the last few years. There are some farmers who estimate the amount already thrashed at 20 per cent of the entire crop. This, however, is probably high. The amount in stack varies in different portions of North Dakota, but it would probably be safe to say that it would average about 25 per cent at present. Fall plowing has commenced, and is being pushed. Whenever the weather is too damp for thrashing all hands are sent out with the plows. No. 1 hard wheat starts in at a fair price, considering the prices on other grades, and the tendency seems to be to sell now rather than hold for future. Financially, it is safe to say that the outlook in Dakota is slowly but surely picking up, and, with the vast agricultural wealth of the Territory, commercial and other interests must soon be upon an extremely solid basis.

Illinois.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Careful watching of farmers coming from all sections of this county shows no material advantage to corn by the late rain. It came too late, and what did come visited only sections and was not general. Now and then a few fields of good corn are heard from, but it is quite a rarity. Ground has been made ready for wheat quite extensively throughout this and adjoining counties, and will be sown as soon as Providence provides more rain.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The acreage of corn as returned by the Assessors of the various towns of Lake County for 1884 is 23,584, as against 27,634 acres in 1883. The yield of 1883 was reported at 738,880 bushels. The crop was the poorest ever raised in this section. The prospect for the crop of 1884 is good. It stands high, and in most fields the ground is well covered except in low spots. The average yield promises to be the largest for several years if not interfered with by storm or frost for ten days or two weeks. The acreage of wheat in Lake County is small. There probably were not more than from 2,500 to 3,000 acres of wheat raised in the county, but that little yielded from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. Oats are generally classed as good. Hay better than medium in quality and fully up to the average yield. Potatoes promise to yield a large crop.

Iowa.

FOREST CITY, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The weather still continues exceedingly favorable for corn. There has been an abundance of rain, and the weather has been all that could be desired with the exception of about two days, when a Manitoba wave swept over this section. But the wave was accompanied by a high wind and prevented frost. Most of the crop will require fully two weeks to be out of danger from frost. Wheat is reported at from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre of No. 1, barley at forty bushels, and flax and oats unusually good. It is safe to put down the oat crop at forty bushels per acre. Considerable cane, mostly of the amber variety, is being cultivated this year. Good cane will yield 100 gallons of sorghum per acre, which finds ready sale at 60 cents per gallon by the barrel. The cultivation of cane is steadily growing in favor. Experiments in sugar-making have been made in this section, but, owing to imperfect machinery and want of skill and experience in the business, no great success has been achieved. Enough, however, has been ascertained to warrant the belief that the project is entirely feasible. All the natural facilities are here, and it only needs capital and experience to utilize them.

Wisconsin.

WAUSAU, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The potato crop in Marathon County was never more promising. The acreage is fully 25 per cent more than any previous year, and the prospects are good for more than an average yield. The crop is nearly ready for harvest, and as yet there are no signs of rot.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Farmers from all parts of the county are well satisfied with the potato crop. No harm is apprehended from potato rot, which has done little harm this year. The crop is much better than last year.

Michigan.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The warm weather at present is ripening the peaches very fast, and heavy shipments are being made, about 5,000 packages being shipped last night and many more tonight.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

LAKE MARINE.

Few Vessels Offered in Chicago, but Rates Maintained at the Old Figures.

A Grounded Schooner Released from Ballard's Reef—Dull Times for Milwaukee Tugs.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FEW VESSELS OFFERED.

Few vessels were offered yesterday, the business transacted in grain freights by lake in consequence being quite limited. There was a good demand for what room was offered. The rates remained firm at 2½c for wheat and 2¼c for corn to Buffalo. The through rate to New York taken by lake and canal was 8c for wheat and 7¼c for corn. The following were the engagements:

	No. bu.
To Kingston.	
Stmr Tillie, wheat	22,000
Stmr Tillie, corn	22,000
To Collingwood.	
Prop Clinton, corn	17,000
Schr Grimsby, oats	26,000
Schr Clyde, oats	22,000
To Midland.	
Schr Gibraltar, oats	22,000
Total	131,000

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Charters are reported as follows: Schrs Grace Amelia, telegraph poles, St. Joseph's Island to Monroe, 35 cents per twenty-five poles; Fame, lumber, St. Ignace to Detroit, $1.25; Shandon, lumber to Buffalo, $2.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Coal freights yesterday were unchanged. Coal, of course, was scarce, and more or less delay was experienced by vessels in getting cargoes. The stmr Jim Sheriffs was chartered for Milwaukee at 50 cents and the schrs Sunrise and L. A. Law for Chicago at the same rate. The prop Araxes and barge L. W. Drake will load for Green Bay on private terms. The schr Jennie White has been engaged to carry old railroad iron from Ogdensburg to Buffalo at $1 per ton, free. Canal freights were somewhat weak, the prevailing rates being 5 cents on wheat and 4½ cents on corn and rye to New York. The rate on lumber from this port and Tonawanda is $1.75 to Albany and $2.40 to New York. The stmr M. M. Drake and schr W. S. Crosthwaite arrived from the Welland Canal today. They loaded coal at Oswego for Chicago and came here to finish out their cargoes. On the Oswego coal they get $1.40 freight. The Union Line prop Waverly, Capt. Halligan, which has been in ordinary here for a month, tonight left for Chicago with a cargo of merchandise. She has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in the best of condition.

HARBOR NOTES.

NEWS ALONG THE DOCKS.

The prop Armenia arrived from Montreal last night with twenty-two passengers.

Henry Stein was appointed Captain of the prop Daisy Day, vice John Anderson, resigned.

The prop John B. Lyon arrived last night with her tow, the schrs J. G. Masten and John M. Hutchinson, all coal-laden, from Buffalo.

The steam-barge T. W. Snook went into dry-dock yesterday to be thoroughly rebuilt. Her owners intend to have every stick of timber or plank not perfectly sound replaced by new timber, so that she will have the strength of a new boat.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company informing the owners of the prop J. L. Hurd, now on the rocky reef near Detour Light, that three pumps have been worked upon the water in her hold with but little effect in reducing its volume, and a fourth one has been sent for. The south wind of yesterday favored her as she lies, but if a southeast wind should spring up it would give the unfortunate vessel a rough time of it, as most of the sea makes from that direction. Mr. Austrian, one of her owners, left Chicago yesterday for Detour to look over the situation and order anything done that may seem necessary.

Capt. T. W. Kirby's new steam-barge, the Maj. H. S. Pickands, is of the following dimensions: Length, over all, 200 feet; length of keel, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 32½ feet; depth of hold, 14½ feet. Her frames are of white oak, got out of 6x7-inch flitch. Depth of frame on keel, 17 inches; on bilge, 15½ inches; on top, 17¼ inches. Her main keelson is 16x16 inches. She has two sister keelsons 16x16 inches, two rider keelsons 12x14 inches, and four floor or wing keelsons 14x16 inches. She has 6-inch ceiling and 4-inch planks, and a belt of iron 1¼ inches thick and 8 inches wide laid on her sheer streak. She will have a low-presure engine, 36-inch bore and 3-feet stroke. Her boiler will have a 9½-foot shell and will be 18½ feet long. Her engine and boiler were taken from the old prop New Era. She will have three masts, her carrying capacity being about 45,000 bushels of corn. Cost, about $60,000.

AROUND THE LAKES.

BUFFALO NOTES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The tug M. Swain arrived last night with a large raft for Tonawanda. Capt. Tormey reports passing on this lake two miles east of Long Point Light the body of a man clad in oilskin. Owing to the sea he could not let go his raft to pick up the body.

There is considerable towing done these days by steam-barges which have no regular consort. The Siberia brought down from Chicago the schr M. W. Page. She left tonight with the Page, the W. S. Crosthwaite, and Jura, and will pull the first two through and the last to Detroit. The Oroko started out with the H. W. Sage, which she tows to Lake Huron.

SCHOONER RELEASED.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The schr Cataract, which grounded on Ballard's reef yesterday, has been released.

NOTHING TO DO.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The schrs Marengo and Golden Fleece, which have been in ordinary here for several weeks, left for Chicago today in search of cargoes.

Tugs left here last night, and after going down the lake to off Sheboygan returned tonight without a tow. For fifty miles not a sail vessel was seen bound up the lake.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

WASHBURN, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Winslow arrived from Duluth, and cleared for Buffalo with flour.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Canal northward—Schr Aldrich. Southward—Schr Burton, stmr Boscabel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schr S. J. Tilden, with coal. Clearances—Schrs Marengo and Golden Fleece, for Chicago.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The arrivals today are the schrs S. Thal and B. F. Wade. Weather warm, with light southwest wind.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Menominee, Tempest; schrs Joses, Evaline. Cleared—Props Menominee and Tempest; schr Scud.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Unadilla with coal from Cleveland. Departed—Schr R. B. Hayes to load iron-ore at Escanaba for Buffalo.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Grace Murray, Salma, Louisa, Evening Star. Cleared—Schrs La Petite, J. C. Bauer, L. M. Mason, Florence M. Smith, Lottie Mason.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Transfer, R. B. Hayes, R. Halloran. Sailed—Schrs Constitution, M. L. Bacon, Transfer, R. B. Hayes, R. Halloran, Bertha Barnes. Wind west, light; weather clear.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Lou Cummings, Sanford, and Weston. Departed—Props Sanford and Weston, and schrs E. M. Stanton and Mystic, with lumber for Chicago; Nellie Church, lumber, Sheboygan.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Picton, Niagara, M. Mills, C. W. Moore, George Burnham, schr Lidie E. Sailed—Props Picton, Fayette, M. Mills, schrs John Mee, L. F. Simpson, H. Tabor, L. B. Coats, P. Q. Hanson, Emiline Stark, City of Toledo.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Departures—Props A. Soper, C. Hickox, A. E. Wilde, J. M. Allmendinger, George Dunbar, Annie Laura; schrs Thomas Hume, Michael Groh, A. J. Covell, Japan, Rockaway, Annie Thomine, Jason Parker, Nellie Winlock, stmrs Menominee, Chicago; prop Ida M. Torrent, schr G. J. Boyce, Michigan City; schr Thomas Wilson, Kenosha; schrs Three Bells, Penobscot, prop City of New York.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

L'ANSE, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived and departed—Prop Porter Chamberlain, ore, for Ashtabula.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Winslow, Duluth; Empire State, Buffalo. Cleared—Empire State, Duluth; Winslow, Buffalo.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Ocean, City of Fremont, St. Paul, barges Wallula, Kincardine. Cleared—Props Nyack, City of Fremont, barges Iron Duke, Kittie Forbes, W. L. Kelly, schrs Warner, David Dows.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Montgomery and Gen. Sigel. Cleared—Oregon, Gen. Sigel, Montana, H. Tuttle with S. H. Foster and T. C. Leighton, and N. Swain with A. C. Maxwell and O'Neill. Passed up—Idaho. Passed down—India and Peerless.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—No arrivals. Cleared—Schr Champion, coal, Milwaukee; steam-yacht Argo, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There were no Lake Michigan arrivals today. Clearances—Props Vanderbilt and New York, Chicago, merchandise; schr Homer, Chicago, coal.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Entered—Schrs Nevada, Toledo, grain; prop Arizona and St. Louis, Buffalo. Cleared—Schr David Vance, Escanaba, coal; Nevada, Chicago, light; prop Arizona and St. Louis, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Prop Alaska, Chicago, corn and flour; Clarion, Chicago, oats, corn, wheat, etc.; S. W. Blanchard, Chicago, rye, flour, etc.; Boston, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Milwaukee, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Oceanica, Chicago, corn; John Kelderhouse, Chicago, corn; Sunshine, Escanaba, pig-iron; Pensaukee, Chicago, wheat; L. W. Drake, Marinette, lumber. Clearances—Props St. Louis, Duluth, sundries; New York, Chicago, sundries; Vanderbilt, Chicago, sundries; Bruno, Heron Bay, railroad iron; Oceanica, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal; Lycoming, Chicago, 1,200 tons coal; Onoko, Chicago, 2,800 tons coal; Nahant, Milwaukee, 1,400 tons coal; schr H. W. Sage, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal; Laura, Jackish Bay, railroad iron; Pensaukee, Chicago, 1,050 tons coal; John Kelderhouse, Chicago, 800 tons coal; M. W. Page, Chicago, 1,400 tons coal.

LAKE HURON.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Geo. L. Colwell, Oneida. In port—Handy Boy, Nellie Raynor. Wind south.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Ontario, Sarnia, passengers and freight; Oconto, Cleveland, do. Sailed—Ontario, Duluth, Oconto, Saginaw.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—[Special.]—Up yesterday—Prop J. F. Clark and barges; schr Cataract. Down yesterday—Prop W. T. Graves and consort; schr Wawanosh. Sept. 4.—Up today—Props Toledo, Chicago, Progress, V. H. Ketcham, Starucca, Birckhead and barges, Weston and barges, Lenty and barges, R. Holland and barges, White, Friant and barges, B. Cross and barges, Cleveland and barges, Salina and barges; schrs Reed Case, A. Ford, W. F. Gilford. Down today—Props Minneapolis, S. Moore, Kalkaska, J. E. Mills, S. C. Hall and barges, Conestoga and schrs Annie Sherwood, Schuylkill; schrs Moonlight, Florida, S. L. Watson, M. J. Cummings, A. L. Andrews, P. S. Marsh, Halsted, P. M. Rogers. Wind south, light; clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Down—Smith Moore, 11 p. m.; Kellogg, S. L. Watson, M. J. Cummings, Abbie L. Andrews, 12:30 a. m.; Champion, Moonlight, Florida, 12:25 a. m.; S. C. Hall and barges, 2 a. m.; Conestoga, Schuylkill, Sherwood, 3 a. m.; Atlantic, 6:30 a. m.; F. Moffat, P. S. Marsh, P. M. Rogers, 7:10 a. m.; Kalkaska, 7:30 a. m.; J. E. Mills, J. S. Ruby, 7 a. m.; Empire and barges, 9:10 a. m.; City of Cleveland, 10 a. m.; S. L. Hodge, 2:30 p. m.; Yosemite and barges, 5 p. m.; Ira Chaffee and barges, 6 p. m. Up—Kittie Haight, William Young, 8 p. m.; Business and consort, 11 p. m.; Vienna and consort, 11:55 p. m.; Wocoken and consort, 12 p. m.; Music and barges, 12:25 a. m.; Queen of the West and consorts, 1 a. m.; Otego and barges, 3 a. m.; Castle, Pathfinder, Oconto, 5 a. m.; Lothair and barges, 6 a. m.; Idaho, 7 a. m.; E. K. Roberts, J. P. Clark and barges, 10 a. m.; Hackett, Reed Case, Jessie, 4 p. m.; Lottie Cooper, 6 p. m. Wind south, brisk.

THROUGH THE SAULT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Up—Prop C. H. Green and consorts and A. S. Bliss, 8:40 p. m.; tug James Reid and steam pile-driver, 12 p. m.; prop Antelope, 5 a. m.; prop Flora Holden, 9 a. m.; prop Katie Butterons and consorts, 1 p. m.; prop A. Everett and consorts, 12:15 p. m.; prop Arctic, 1:40 p. m.; prop Nipigon and consort, 2:20 p. m.; prop Buckeye and consorts, 3:20 p. m.; tug Dawling and schr Marwood, 4 p. m.; prop Ontario, 5:25 p. m.; S. W. Magnet, 5:25 p. m. Down—Prop J. S. Fay and consorts, 11 p. m.; prop Northern, 11 p. m.; prop J. W. Steinhoff, 1:20 a. m.; United States cutter Johnston, 7 a. m.; prop Fountain City, 7 a. m.; tug Samson and schrs Goshawk, C. H. Johnston, Queen City, 11:30 a. m.; prop United Empire, 2:05 p. m.; prop Kasota and consort, 5:20 p. m.

LAKE ONTARIO.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Speedwell, Cleveland, coal. Sailed—Schr Flora Carveth, Cleveland, light.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props W. L. Frost, D. M. Wilson; schrs Manitowoc, C. B. Jones. Sailed for Milwaukee—Prop S. C. Baldwin; schrs Eureka, Grace Whitney, Albany.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Passed up—Stmr Glasgow, Charlotte to Superior City, coal; M. M. Drake, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Schr Dashing Wave, Charlotte to Houghton, coal; India, Charlotte to Superior City, coal; Jane Ralston, Charlotte to Houghton, coal. Down—Schr Blazing Star, Detroit to Oswego, wheat.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schrs Erie Belle, Weller's Bay to Cleveland, iron-ore; Pewaukee, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; prop W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schr Nellie Hunter, Cleveland to Brockville, coal; Bella Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston, corn; M. A. Muir, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop California, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Nassau, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Commerce. Departed—Schrs Jessie Scarth, George Steele, Mary L. Higgie. West wind, heavy; weather fine.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Down—Schr Lottie Wolf, 5:50 a. m.; steam-barge Charles J. Kershaw, 9:40 a. m.; schr Helvetia, 12 m.; prop, Lehigh, 3:20 p. m.; D. C. Whitney with schr Wayne, 4:15 p. m.; Dean Richmond, 4:40 p. m.; David W. Rust and consort, 5 p. m. Up—Jewett, 8 a. m.; schr George Steel, 8:30 a. m.; C. P. Minch, 9:10 a. m.; H. M. Scove, 11:30 a. m.; J. P. Masten, 3 p. m.; Narragansett, 3:50 p. m. Wind northwest, light.

GEORGIAN BAY.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schr H. C. Winslow of Chicago, which clears tonight for Drummond; Island City of Chicago, which clears for Cheboygan.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr Winslow, Chicago, grain. Sailed—Schrs City of Chicago, Cheboygan to load for Chicago; Winslow Drummond Island to load for Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Clara, Menakaunee, lumber.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Cheboygan, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, salt.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Skylark, Alpena, cedar posts.
Schr Ray S. Farr, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Britain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Schr David Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr George G. Houghton, Kenosha, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Sturgeon City, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, railway ties.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop George T. Hope, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr S. V. Watson, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Schoolcraft, Alpena, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Henry Chisholm, Ashtabula, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Jennie Weaver, Pine Lake, cedar posts.
Schr T. J. Tracy, Cedar River, wood.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop John Pridgeon Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Armenia, Montreal, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Cumberland, Buffalo, 7,000 bu wheat.
Prop C. H. Burton, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr J. Mowatt, Toledo, 35,000 bu wheat.
Prop Thomas W. Palmer, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Prop Rhoda Emily, Port Huron, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Thomas Parson, Toledo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, 45,000 bu flaxseed.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat, 9,664 bu rye.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 15,473 bu corn, 5,175 brls flour.
Schr American, Ogdensburg, 19,936 bu corn.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Collingwood, 31,440 bu oats.
Prop Saginaw Valley, Port Huron, 24,531 bu oats.
Schr C. Nilsson, Midland, 21,490 bu corn.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 20,275 bu corn.
Prop W. A. Haskill, Ogdensburg, 19,417 bu oats, 24,117 bu corn.

OCEAN-STEAMER GAMBLING.

"Tom Brown" Objects to the Play on Board the City of Rome.

New York Herald, Sept 2: Thomas Hughes, Q. C., the author of "Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby," arrived in this city on the City of Rome, en route for Rugby, Tenn. When seen by a *Herald* reporter yesterday he was fired with enthusiasm, not so much in relation to the new Rugby and its proposed school, as about a row that had occurred on the steamer coming over.

"There are on the deck of the steamer," he explained, "two rooms—one a smoking-room and one a reading-room. The reading-room is supposed to be for the use of the ladies as well as the gentlemen. Monday, the third day out, they turned the room into a card-room and smoking-room, going on with cards, draughts, etc., all day. Well, I went off to the smoking-room and found that there had been a baccarat bank started there. A man from Australia—a perfectly good, honest fellow he was, but he made his living that way—had started the game with three other men, all middle aged. The bank was a perfectly square one and the play was entirely honest, so far as I know and believe.

"This was kept up all day, and up to the time of putting out the lights and going to bed, and every day after that, from 11 o'clock in the morning till bedtime, this baccarat bank was kept going, and there was much of the time a row of players five or six deep around the game. Many of these were mere boys, lads of 20 or less, who were allowed to punt their shillings or dollars or more. The stake was sometimes up to £5, I believe.

"Now, I do not object to the baccarat going on, but what I did object to was its being carried on openly and boys being allowed to join in the game. And I objected, as many others did, to the reading-room being made inaccessible to the ladies. So one of the passengers, a friend of mine, drew up a memorial, and I led the signatures with my own. It was signed by a large number of the passengers.

"This paper was lying on the saloon table and the passengers were signing it in great numbers, when I was told that a fellow named Lord was up on deck talking about it and telling all sorts of lies about what we were doing. I went right up and spoke to him. I asked him if he had read the memorial, and he admitted that he had not. Then there was some sharp talk, and a friend of mine, a young American gentleman, struck one of the other side. Of course we stopped them at once, but there were some sharp discussions afterward and a great deal of bad feeling.

"Since we landed," he continued, "we have presented the memorial to the agents here, and they say they do not propose to do anything about it, so I want the press to take it up. It is going to do a great deal of hurt if our youth are to be exposed to this temptation. A great proportion of the travelers on these steamers are mere boys, and I do not think it right or proper that they should be admitted to any game of this kind. Baccarat is not allowed at our clubs in London, and it seems a pity that it should be played openly on the steamers."

Capt. R. D. Monroe, the commander of the City of Rome, said that many persons at sea like to pass the time by playing cards for money. The amount of gambling on the City of Rome's last trip was not serious. The trouble, he thought, was caused by a young man of 20 losing more money than was convenient, but the circumstances were not such as would justify Capt. Monroe's interference. He thought that his refusal to permit prayer-meetings to be held in the saloon had something to do with the memorial. He did not hear of the paper till the vessel reached quarantine.

AN IMPROPRIETY.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: "A lady" writes to the *Globe-Democrat* upon the impropriety of stopping funeral cortéges while the hearse-driver gets a glass of beer.

Our late family sewing-machine just issued is guaranteed superior to any other. Singer Mfg. Co.

PRIVATE WIRES. UNEQUALED SERVICE.

J. T. Lester & Co.,
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO,
STOCK BROKERS
AND
Grain Commission Merchants.
THREE EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRES TO WALL-ST.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York,
Transact a general Banking Business, including the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS and BONDS for cash or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.
Members New York Stock Exchange

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Oakley st, 72 ft s of Armitage av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 11 (Henry Hoepe to H. Schroeder) $ 400
Loomis st, 150 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 25x109 ft, dated April 9, 1883 (S. B. Williams to Albert Cuchna) 1,000
Twenty-second st, 290 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (George E. Legg to F. W. Seelow) 1,600
Wilcox st, 201 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Aug. 18 (E. L. Stewart to Sarah J. Draper) 1,000
Greenwich st, 266¾ ft w of Robey, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 31 (J. W. Goetz to Venzel Blazek) 1,250
Sheffield av, 130 ft n of Centre st, w f, 33x127 ft, dated April 17 (Seth Gage to Albert Simon) 1,200
Arnold st, 277 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Albert Crane to J. & R. Murphy) 750
West Twelfth st, 120 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 18 (estate of J. L. Rogers to G. Kaufmann et al.) 900
Ridgeway av, 100 ft s of Prince, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 1, 1883 (J. F. Keeney to C. A. Allen) 275
Division st, 75 ft e of Grace, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Louis Schnadel to Pauline Dorn) 5,700
Fowler st, 475 ft e of Robey, n f, 25x162 ft, dated Sept. 3 (Christian Anderson to Henry Rieper) 1,800
South Halsted st, 30 ft n of Depuyster, w f, 40x97½ ft, dated Aug. 29 (Margaret Devine to John F. Mendsen) 10,000
Dayton st, 196 ft s of Centre, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (Oliver C. Pugh to August Hult) 4,000
Wabash av, 539 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 36x150 ft, dated July 17 (George W. Coffin to John D. Jennings) 9,000
Wentworth av, 300 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Johanna Cronan to Ellen Rowen) 1,560
Douglas av, 149 ft w of Tucker st, n f, 25x147 ft, dated Aug. 8 (H. M. Brainard to J. P. O'Brien) 550
Laughton st, 160 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x70 ft, dated Aug. 24 (Victor Weissker to M. A. Young) 400
Deering st, s e corner of Cologne, w f, 25x117 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (Michael McCarthy to Michael Fox) 4,000
Nassau st, 216 ft n of Van Buren, e f, 15x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (M. L. and W. H. Birmingham to Julia Peifer) 1,000
Lake av, 81 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 50x160 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Master in Chancery to James N. Crandall) 5,000
Hermitage av, 390 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 26 (Estate of F. Butterfield to N. Becker) 700

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, n e cor Sunny Side, w f, 91x160 ft, dated March 1 (J. F. and E. Y. Moore to William P. Kimball) $ 2,500
Belmont av, 250 ft e of Ashland, s f, 50x125 ft, dated June 30 (Kemnitz & Wolf to Ernst C. G. Koll) 1,200
Diversey av, 144⅓ ft w of Halsted st, n f, 27¼x122 ft, dated Sept. 4 (August Bischoff to Henry G. Tewes) 1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, near Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x162 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Herman Doescher to F. M. Cooley) $ 2,000
Smith av, 184 ft w of Hickory st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 8, 1883 (N. Corwith to H. S. Putnam) 300
Erena st, 375 ft n of Fiftieth, w f, 87½x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Maria Smith to J. A. Reichalt) 500
Fifty-first st, n w cor of Woodlawn av, s f, 100x150 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Oliver Johnson to Laura A. Rathborne) 6,000
Fifty-first st, adjoining above, 100x150 ft, dated Sept. 3 (L. D. and J. C. McCord to same party) 4,000
Wentworth av, near Forty-fifth st, e f, 48x122 ft, dated May 29 (Van H. Higgins to Robert Blaney) 1,250
Sixty-first st, 325 ft w of Jessemine, s f, 75x161 ft, dated Sept. 1 (D. J. Hubbard to William O. Budd) 1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, 150 ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated March 26 (H. McCormick to W. E. Catlin) 1,100
Fullerton av, 75 ft w of Laurel, s f, 24x141 ft, dated Aug. 26 (J. W. Farlin to J. Whowell) 437
Bingham st, 325 ft n of Armitage av, w f, 25x105 ft, improved, dated Sept. 3 (Carl O'Grau to R. E. Simonson) 1,050
Basil av, 45 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 50x118 ft, dated July 5 (R. S. Cox to H. E. James) 900
Basil av, near above, w f, 25x117 ft, dated July 6 (E. M. Olson to A. Rosengren) 450
Park av, 200 ft n of Greenwood, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 15 (James M. Allen to Susanna McKee) 1,450
North av, 50 ft e of Sheridan st, s f, 25x140 ft, dated Sept. 24 (John Blain to J. Lattmann) 500

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Nos. 556 and 558 Hastings street, N. Luetz and E. Haas, two one-story cottages, each 20x24 feet, $2,000.
Nos. 566 and 568 Hastings street, H. Fick and F. Hill, two one-story cottages, each 20x30 feet, $2,000.
No. 883 Twelfth street, F. A. Ochme, basement, 20x40 feet, $700.
No. 30 Park avenue, J. C. Skeen, one-story rear addition, 14x26 feet, $300.
No. 95 Fremont street, A. J. More, one-story cottage, 20x46 feet, $1,500.
No. 835 Twelfth street, Charles Kaufman, one-story cottage, 23x40 feet, $1,200.
No. 3259 William street, L. Ryan, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $1,000.
No. 1225 Jackson street, Helen H. Beers, two-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, $2,000.
No. 307 Hastings street, Thomas H. Bland, basement, 18x24 feet, $800.
No. 488 South Wood street, P. Oasterling, one-story cottage, 21x32 feet, $1,000.
No. 950 West Eighteenth street, John Wendt, one-story cottage, 21x34 feet, $1,200.
No. 124 North Western avenue, D. A. Titcomb, two-story store and dwelling, 24x60 feet, $4,000.
No. 55 Bradley street, St. Stanislaus' school, basement, 41x84 feet, $3,500.
No. 36 Mark street, Fred Westphal, basement, 20x40 feet, $600.
No. 489 West Fourteenth street, Christ Staats, basement, 20x50 feet, $800.
Laughton street, Mary Ann Young, one-story cottage, 21x46 feet, $1,300.
No. 314 Park avenue, W. Lister, addition to barn, 20x28 feet, $650.
No. 37 Parnell avenue, James Walsh, two-story store and dwelling, 24x60 feet, $3,000.

THE PHARISEES' PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

With cultured inflection and esthetic air
The Pharisees lisped this political prayer:

"O, give us a candidate pure as snow,
Whose name sheds a moral and innocent glow—
A leader who equal in greatness shall stand
With the ablest, and wisest, and best in our land,
A scholar, or statesman, or warrior we ask—
One fully equipped for the President's task.
A ticket we crave with a head and a tail
Which united shall form our political grail.
O, give us a platform as peerless and true
As the stars that illume the ethereal blue."

When the July Convention had finished its work,
The Pharisees welcomed a hangman and Turk—
A *Taurus incarnate*, whose progeny's shame
Would sadly emblazon a President's fame.
Seeking further, the Pharisees painfully found
A platform dishonest, unsafe, and unsound,
And his note of acceptance reading thus, as we con it:
"I am square on your platform—all can see that I'm on it!"

O, what a ticket that, viewed as a whole—
Vice and disloyalty joined cheek by jowl—
Ignorance and treachery—a ticket most frail
With a libertine head and a copperhead tail.

SEPT. 2, 1884. HARDTACK.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts at the Custom-House yesterday: Mandel Bros., 13 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 7 cases dry goods; Lehman & Kinsmann, 8 cases toys; Schweitzer & Beer, 7 cases toys; Armour & Co., 23 cars salt; E. T. Mason & Co., 1 case silk; H. Fletcher, 1 case silk; Lyon & Healy, 33 cases musical goods; Blum Bros., 1 case dry goods; Edson Keith & Co., 6 cases dry goods. Collections, $18,898.

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Steady, with an Upward Tendency—The Chicago Money Market Dull.

Corn Active, and Very Strong on the Near Futures, Being Regarded as Scarce.

Other Produce Dull—Wheat Weak, and Lard Easier—More Strength in Barley.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 4.	Aug. 27.
New York		
Boston	$73,091,478	$73,678,537
Chicago	9,384,934	7,023,259
Philadelphia	6,573,000	5,333,000
St. Louis	6,321,950	6,227,362
Baltimore	2,556,415	2,216,212
New Orleans	1,800,490	1,891,238
	674,555	474,692
Totals	$99,402,822	$97,034,200

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, par to 10c premium.
St. Louis, 25@50c premium.
Cincinnati, par.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Some of the bankers reported a slightly better demand for money yesterday, but there was great complaint of dullness in business. The rates for call loans were 5@6 per cent and for time 6@8. The country orders for currency were small. Deposits remain without much change. The deposits of the country banks in this city are, however, lower than is usual at this time of the year. There was a considerable total of sales of Eastern exchange at par, the market closing rather firm. The demand for foreign bills was good, prices being strong and unchanged.

Investment securities were very dull, though there were more sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange than usual of late, the following being the transactions: $1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 99½, $2,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 89, $1,000 at 88¾, $5,000 Iowa Division 4s at 89¼, $5,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 68⅞, $4,000 at 68⅝, $5,000 at 68¾, $10,000 West Shore 5s at 42 seller five, $8,000 at 41⅞ seller five, $500 City Railway 4½s at 97½, $800 at 97½, $100 Board of Trade 5s at 100¼, and 50 shares of Atchison stock at 72⅞ seller fifteen.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	140	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105
†Continental Nat B'k	130	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
First National Bank	250	N. C. C. R. 1 Mtg 6s, 1900	109
Illinois T. & S. Bank	200	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104½
†International Bank	110	South Park 6s, 1899	103½
†Merchants' L. & T. Co.	215	South Park 7s, 1891	103½
†National Bank Ill	155	W. Dv. R. Cou. 5-20 6s	103½
†Union S. Yds. N. Bnk	200	W. Dv. R. reg. 6s	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	West Park 7s	108
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111	West Town 5s, 1899	100¼
Chicago City 7s, 1892	114	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 7s, 1894	115	Mu. Un. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	70
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117	Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	30
Chicago City 7s, 1896	119	Chi. Bd. of Td. 10-50 5s	100½
Chicago City 7s, 1897	120	Con. G. F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	103
Chicago City 7s, 1899	122½	Chicago City Ry	155
Chicago City 6s, 1895	112	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	112
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111½	Con. Gas F. & L. Co.	40
Chicago City 4½s, 1890	105	Traders' Insur. Co.	116
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	96½	N. Chi. City Ry	300
Cook County 7s, 1890	108½	†Postal Tel. Co.	5½
Cook County 7s, 1892	114½	Cent. Un. Tel. Co.	45
Cook County 5s, 1899	106		

It was very dull on Wall street yesterday, the sales footing up only 178,000 shares. The market was, however, steady with a considerable gain in some stocks. The bear talk is still very confident, but good judges in this city—persons who are not inclined to overvalue railroad property—think the arguments in favor of lower prices may be overdrawn. Bear dispatches poured into some of the offices in this city yesterday in large numbers, but even the proprietors of those offices said they should be taken with a grain of salt. There has been for some time much talk about the floating liabilities of the St. Paul Road in this city, and persons supposed to know said yesterday that they were large. The road's 7 per cent paper has, it is claimed, been refused by the banks. Its indebtedness is said to be partly for coal. There was an indefinit rumor yesterday that something very damaging to Northwest is soon to be published. In spite of such reports the Grangers were firm yesterday, and a good many of the shorts put out Wednesday were covered in the morning. One house put the matter in a nutshell by saying that it took more stock to bear prices than to bull them. The bulls promise a higher range next week. The usual dividend of 1¾ will be declared by Western Union, and this, with the favorable statement for the quarter, is expected to give the stock a lift. Gould says that it will pass 70 on the next move. He is also talking higher prices for the Vanderbilts the first time in months. The market is waiting for the corn crop, and there is a good deal of discussion as to the precise time when it can be considered out of danger. Many of the commission houses are advising their customers to hold off for a little while.

There was a decrease of $26,728 in the earnings of the Northern Pacific Road in August; $142,160 in those of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for July; $16,518, Chicago & Alton, fourth week of August, and $27,423 for the month.

There is a great propensity to gloat over the lists of the lowest prices of stocks this year, and in response to requests we give the lowest figures touched by the important ones:

Bank. & Mer. Tel.	15	Missouri Pacific	63½
Burlington & Quincy	107	Minneapolis & St. L.	7½
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	50	Do preferred	17
Canada Southern	24¾	Mut. Union Tel.	10
Canada Pacific	38	Nash. & Chattanooga	30
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	28	New York Central	94¼
Cleve. & Pitts., guar.	125½	N. Y., Lack. & West	83
Chi., St. Louis & Pitts.	6¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	5
Do preferred	18	Do preferred	9
Chicago & Alton	118	N. Y. Elevated	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	New Jersey Central	49
Do first preferred	9¾	Norfolk & Western	10
Do second preferred	7	Do preferred	22
Central Pacific	30	Northwest	81½
Danbury & Norwalk	50	Do preferred	117
Del., Lack. & West	90⅜	Northern Pacific	14
Del. & Hudson Canal	88⅝	Do preferred	37¼
Denver & Rio Grande	6⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	14⅝
Dub. & Sioux City	56	Oregon Navigation	60¾
Erie	11⅛	Oregon Transcont	9⅝
Do preferred	20	Oregon Short Line	8⅝
East Tennessee	3¼	Oregon Improvement	8⅝
Do preferred	6	Ontario & Western	7
Ft. Wayne	120	Pacific Mail	31
Houston & Texas	20	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	7
Illinois Central	110	Pullman	30
Do leased line 4 p ct.	79	Reading	22
Ind., Bloom. & West	9	Richmond & Danville	32
Kansas & Texas	9⅛	Rochester & Pitts	1⅞
Lake Shore	67⅝	Rock Island & Pac	100¼
Lake Erie & West	6⅞	St. L. & San Fran	14⅞
Long Island	62	Do preferred	24⅝
Louisville & Nash	22½	Do first preferred	70
Met. Elevated	85	St. Paul	58⅞
Michigan Central	51⅜	Do preferred	95⅜
Morris & Essex	116	St. Paul & Omaha	17⅝
Mobile & Ohio	6¼	Do preferred	80⅞
Manhattan Railroad	40	St. P., Minn. & Man	78⅜
Do first preferred	82	Texas & Pacific	5⅜
Do common	42	Union Pacific	28
Do consolidated	70	Wabash	4
Mem. & Charleston	23	Do preferred	9
Mil., L. S. & West., pfd	32⅜	West. Union Tel.	49

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Stocks were ½@1 per cent better today. There was no reason why they should have been better except that the clique manipulators made them so. Outside speculators are not to be seduced into operating in a market which is mechanically screwed up at one time and artificially twisted down at another. To catch a few "shorts" created yesterday and the day before the bull clique pushed up prices today, and such bears as had feeble bank accounts were driven to the wall. To their buying and to something of a bull demonstration the improvement toward the end of today may be ascribed. Closing figures were made not only strong, but considerably above the lowest figures of the day. So far as the country at large is interested in stock speculation the Stock Exchange might as well have a Chinese wall built around it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange was very dull and unchanged. The Government bond market was dull. It is reported that the Louisville & Nashville syndicate is to receive a cash commission of 1½ per cent on the $2,500,000 of loans, when placed, all subscriptions that stockholders may make going to their credit, and they to have an option on the balance of the loan on the same terms. Stories were current today of an effort to reorganize the Richmond & Allegheny and the Ohio Central in one corporation. Friends of the company deny the rumor that the Jersey Central dividend will be reduced to 4 per cent in December, and also the old stories that the holders of the Reading junior securities will protest against paying any dividend in the future. They say that the two companies will take the road and guarantee 6 per cent dividends. New York holders are reported to be selling the stock in Philadelphia as fast as they can. Gossip says that the Reading junior security holders will investigate the road and ask the court to remove the receivers and appoint others, after the precedent of the West Shore. The large decrease in the earnings of the Northern Pacific for August is explained as being due to the largely-increased mileage.

The Boston *Herald* says that 60 per cent of the iron piled up at the furnaces is of poor quality, and that it would be hard to find 500 tons of No. 1 at any of the furnaces. Stock of teas in New York warehouses Sept. 1: Greens, 47,331 packages; Oolongs, 109,673; Congous, 29,878; Japans, 82,073; total, 268,955 packages. The market continues only slightly speculative, but the street demand is good.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sept. 4	Last—Sept. 3
Canada Pacific	1,000	45	45	45	44¾
Central Pacific	500	40¼	40⅛	40¼	39¾
C., B. & Q.	700	120⅜	120⅛	120⅛	120
C., C., C. & I.	200	42	42	42	
Den. & Rio G.	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
D., L. & W.	16,300	108⅝	107⅞	108⅜	108⅛
Erie	700	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
Do seconds		62½	61½	61½	60½
Houston & Texas	800	38	35	35⅜	37½
Jersey Central	3,100	58¼	57⅝	57⅞	58⅝
Kan. & Texas	4,210	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
L. E. & W.	100	14	14	14	
Lake Shore	8,900	81¼	80¾	81	80
Louis. & N.	6,775	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	29⅞
Manhattan	200	65½	65	65	
Manhattan 2d pfd	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Mem. & Chas.	200	27	27	27	27
Michigan Central	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
Mo. Pacific	3,300	92⅞	92⅛	92⅛	92⅝
Nash. & C.	400	39	39	39	
N. Y. Central	6,125	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	102
Northern Pac. pfd	5,540	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜
Northwestern	28,000	99	98⅛	98⅝	97⅞
Do pfd	200	133	132	132	
Ohio Central	855	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Ont. & West.	100	12	12	12	12
O. Transcon	1,150	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Pacific Mail	1,700	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	48⅞
P. P.-C. Co.	3,700	112⅞	112⅛	112⅞	111⅞
Peoria D. & E.	2,100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Reading	2,500	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝
Rich. & Dan. term.	200	22	21⅛	21⅛	
Rock Island	50	115	115	115	115
St. L. & San Fran.	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	
Do pfd	6,500	43⅛	42⅝	43	
St. Paul	39,740	84⅛	83⅝	84⅛	82⅞
Do pfd	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
St. Paul & O.	1,200	33⅛	33	33⅛	
do pfd	225	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
St. P., M. & M.	10	96	96	96	95⅞
Texas Pacific	700	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
Union Pacific	27,867	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
W. Shore bonds		42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Western Union	16,675	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	64⅜

*Northwestern preferred ex-div. 2 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	105
American	91	United States	51

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100½	St. P. & S. C. firsts	117
U. S. 4½s	111⅞	Texas Pacific L. G.	39
United States new 4s	120⅛	Texas & Rio Grande	50¾
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pacific firsts	110¼
Cent. P. firsts	110	Union Pacific L. G.	107⅝
Erie seconds	61⅝	Union Pac. sink. fund	108
Lehigh & W. (offered)	92¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68	Tennessee 6s, new	39¼
Missouri 6s	102½	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joe	108	Va. Con. ex-mat. coup	32
Tennessee 6s, old	39¼	Virginia deferred	4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

30000 U S 4s coup	120	10000 Met Elev 2d	92¾
10000 do	120⅛	1000 N Y Ele 1st	117½
10000 U S 4½s coup	112	2000 do	117
10000 do	111⅞	5000 N Y W S & B 1st	41⅞
2000 A & P—W D 1st	80⅛	3000 do	41⅞
2000 do	80⅜	5000 do	42
5000 Cen P land gts	101⅛	5000 do	42⅛
1000 Can So 1st gtd	97	10000 do	42
1000 C&O 1st—Series B	86	20000 do	42⅛
6000 C St L & N O 5s	105¼	6000 N Y S & W 1st	42⅛
1000 G B W & St P inc	15	40000 N W s f deb 5s	95⅛
2000 H & St Jo 8s con	101	5000 N W con coup g b	125
1000 Hudson R 2d s f	103⅝	5000 No Pac 1st coup	103⅜
7000 L S 1st coup	126	5000 N C & St L 1st	115
3000 Long Island D bds	115	5000 No M 1st	108⅝
5000 M & S P 1st—C & P W	95¼	1000 O Ry & N Co 1st	107½
5000 do	95⅛	1000 S L & I M 1st—Ar B	105
25000 M & S P—I & D Ex	120⅞	3000 S P M & M 1st coup	101⅛
30000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	61	3000 S L & S F 2d—Class A	97
5000 do	61⅛	1000 S L K C & N 1st—O D	98
5000 do	61⅜	1000 Tex P 1st—R G D	50⅝
5000 do	61⅛	2000 U P 1st	110¼
5000 do	62⅜	10000 do	110⅛
10000 do	62	4000 U P s f	108⅜
5000 do	61⅛		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s co'p 1907	120⅛	4000 L & W B con asntd	92⅜
50000 U S 4s regd	119⅞	8000 L & N 1st—N & D	89
5000 A & P inc	18⅞	5000 N Y W S & B 1st	42⅛
5000 Can So 1st gtd	97⅜	5000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	61⅛
1000 D & R G 1st	95	20000 do	61
1000 Eliz Lex & B S 6s	83	2000 S L & S F 2d—Class B	98
3000 Kan P 1st cons	81	2000 S L & S F 2d—Class C	98

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

50000 U S 4s co'p 1907	120⅛	8000 No Pac 1st coup	103⅜
10000 C B & Q deb 5s	95	2000 S P M & M 1st Da Ex	109⅝
5000 D & H 1st-P D coup	123⅞	2000 St L & I M 5s	70
10000 Fort Wayne 1st	137	1000 Tol & Wab 1st	104
2000 Met Ele 1st	105	5000 U P s f	108⅜
3000 Mut U Tel 6s	72	1000 Va Mid inc	60
10000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	61⅛	25 Am Ex Bank	125
5000 do	61⅛	31 Met Bank	58
5000 do	61⅜	5 U S Express	53

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Money market easy at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483; do demand, 485.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The money market is fairly active today, a good business being reported. Money is plenty, and good paper is in demand. Acceptable business paper discounted at 5½ per cent, with occasional transactions at 5 per cent and others at 6 per cent. At the clearing-house this morning balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent, against 2@2½ per cent yesterday. New York funds sold at from par to 10c per $1,000 premium. The exchanges were $9,605,744 a year ago today, and the balances were $1,169,566, against $1,097,025.

The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
American Bell	25	155	155	155	155
Bos Water Power Co	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Erie Telephone	400	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Atchison	300	73⅝	73⅝	73	73
Conn. Valley	500	70	70	70	70
Eastern	50	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Mexican Central	200	9	9	9	9
N. Y. & N. E.	700	14	14⅛	14	14
Union Pacific	200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Second board—					
American Bell	20	155	155	155	155
Erie Tel	15	18	18	18	18
Atchison	200	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞	72⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	100	14	14	14	14
Wisconsin Central	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
A. & P.	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Mex. Central	500	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 A & P scrip	108⅝	10000 Mex Cen 7s	35⅜
1000 B & M Neb 6s	111⅞	10000 do	35⅞
3000 Eastern 6s	112	2000 O S L 6s	98
15000 Mex Cen 7s	35⅜	1000 U P 6s	110⅞
10000 do	35⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Atch 5s	85	30000 Mex Cen 7s	36¼
5000 C B & Q 7s	125½	25000 do	36⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Great dullness prevailed in stocks today, varied by occasional demonstrations of strength in the trunk lines and Grangers and of weakness in the coal stocks; clearings, $6,321,950; balances, $1,048,301. Money 6. The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55¼	55⅜
Reading	13⅛	13¼
L. Valley	64¼	64½
Northern Pacific	21⅛	21¼
Northern Pacific pfd	48⅞	48⅞
L. Navigation	42	43
B., N. Y. & P.	4⅛	4⅜
New Jersey Central	57½	57¾
Oregon Transcontinental	15⅛	15¼
Reading general 6s	81⅛	82

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—New York exchange is a little irregular, but the majority of sales between banks today was at par. The country banks are sending in orders for exchange, which is furnished them at 25 and 50 cents premium. The counter rates are 50 cents discount and par buying and 50 cents premium selling. The mercantile demand is light.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—New York exchange is quoted today from 25 to 50 cents premium. There is plenty of it, and it will probably be below 25 cents tomorrow. The clearings today were $2,556,415; balances, $343,040.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 4—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 100 13-16; do account, 100⅞.
United States 4s, 123⅝.
Erie, 16½; seconds, 63⅜; New York Central, 106; Illinois Central, 128¾; Reading, 13⅞; St. Paul, 86⅛.
The bullion in the Bank of England decreased last week £719,000; proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability, 44½ per cent.
PARIS, Sept. 4.—Rentes, 78f 45c.
The specie in the Bank of France increased last week 692,000f gold and 573,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Mining Stocks closed as follows:

Homestake	9	Quicksilver preferred	27
Ontario	19	Sutro	18
Quicksilver	4		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	165	Quincy	36
Franklin	8	Osceola	11
Pewabic	1⅛	Huron	1

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.87½	Mexican	$1.50
Belcher	90	Mount Diablo	2.25
Best & Belcher	2.37½	Navajo	3.75
Bodie Consolidated	1.87½	Ophir	1.12½
California	35	Potosi	2.25
Chollar	2.62½	Savage	1.25
Consolidated Pacific	25	Sierra Nevada	1.37½
Crown Point	1.37½	Union Consolidated	1.12½
Gould & Curry	2.12½	Yellow Jacket	1.75
Hale & Norcross	3.00		

Savage is assessed 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more irregular yesterday than usual. Provisions were dull and steady, wheat quiet and weak, and corn active with a good deal of excitement in the direction of higher prices on the near futures. The shipping movement was not active, and lake carriers asked much higher terms, which tended to restrict business.

Provisions were unusually dull and generally steady, but averaged easier. Foreign advices showed little change, while the local hog market was lower. The only trading of consequence was in ribs for October, all the offerings of which were picked up by Steevers in the forenoon, and there were none afterwards. They closed unchanged at $10.05 for October, with this month nominally at 10@12c premium and other futures neglected. Lard sold very sparingly at $7.55 for October down to $7.50 asked at the close, being 5c below the latest price of Wednesday, with September at 7½@10c discount and November at 5c discount. September pork sold in the afternoon at $19.00 and October was quoted 50c less. Year pork was very quiet at $12.20@12.25, closing at the inside.

Flour was again dull, with scarcely anything but a local trade, and the feeling tame in sympathy with wheat. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was dull and weaker. It declined 1c, to 80⅛c bid for October at the close, with September at 1⅛c discount, and November at 82c bid. December was quiet at 1⅜c over November and May at 10c over October. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 78⅝@79c, and No. 3 do was nominal at 64@65c. The British markets were called depressed, and private cables quoted a very weak tone, while the weather in the West was fine. This and the absence of outside orders to trade either way tended to weakness, but the inherent strength of the market asserted itself in a slight rally on the receipt of the most depressing advices from Europe which came in during the day. G. P. Adams led off as a seller, followed by Counselman, Comstock, Lindblom, and others, who had bought on the expectation that the New York statement of visible supply would show a decrease. Some of the aforesaid selling was supposed to be for Jones. The buying was mostly in small lots to fill local shorts, the number of outside orders being unusually small. The later buying was chiefly done by the earlier sellers, Counselman taking on a great deal at the decline.

Red winter wheat was in fair demand and steady at 81½@81¾c for No. 2 and 71½@71¾c for No. 3, most of the sales being made at the outside for both grades. Futures were neglected. Rejected red was steady at 60c. Our receipts were 156 carloads, against 109 reported Wednesday, but the offerings were not oppressive and the demand was equal to the occasion, though the foreign situation was reported to be very weak.

Corn was very irregular, but much more active, especially on the near futures. September was the subject of a regular buying rush, which sent it up 1c. It just touched 54½c, but fell back to 53⅝c, and closed at 53⅝c, as holders let go very freely when they found it was wanted. Cash No. 2 sold at 54¼@54⅝c, high mixed at 54⅜@54¾c, and rejected in store at 50c. There was a wide difference of opinion as to the cause of the increased pressure. The crowd thought it was because there is a corner in New York for this month, and Western operators are anxious to rush in all they can before the corner closes, and it must leave here by the 15th in order to be sure of getting there by the 30th. This was denied by some of the men who are credited with being at the bottom of the movement. They say that the corn is chiefly wanted for distribution in the Eastern States, where feed crops have been a partial failure, and the people have run bare of corn because they expected a big tumble in September, which would enable them to buy at a large reduction from previous prices. They point to the fact that the visible supply of corn is only a little over 4,000,000 bu of all grades, while St. Louis and New York are bare. Baker, Weare, Fleming, Boyden, and Hutchinson were the principal longs, the latter letting go 400,000 bu he had bought the previous day, and probably a good deal more through brokers. October was firmer in sympathy; it advanced ⅜c, to 51⅛c bid, and fell back to 50⅞c. November advanced ⅛c, to 45⅛c. The longer futures were easy, the warm weather being favorable to a big crop; May sold at 42⅛@42⅝c.

Oats were quiet and steady at about the outside prices of Wednesday. Cash No. 2 met with a fair inquiry early, and sold at 25⅛@25⅜c, closing at the inside. Futures showed ⅛c improvement, September being 25⅛c and May 29⅞c. Samples were in request, especially No. 2 white, which were very firm. No. 2 white sold at 29⅛@30½c and No. 2 mixed at 26@26⅛c.

Rye was quiet and ⅛c lower, cash selling at 54c early, with sales later at 53⅝c, which was bid for cash and the month at the close. October was offered at 54⅛c, being steady. Rejected brought 46⅛@47c in store and by sample sold at 48c, with No. 2 at 55@55⅛c.

Barley was liberally offered on the sample market, where it was easier, but No. 2 was scarce and firm at 65⅛c, 1 car selling at that. Futures were sparingly offered and were 1@1⅛c higher, 66⅛c being bid for September while October sold at that. Samples brought 35@63c according to quality and condition.

Flax was in request to fill contracts and spot No. 1 seed brought $1.32, being very firm. Timothy was in moderate offering and firm at $1.32@1.33 for prime seed. Clover was dull and somewhere about $5.00 for prime seed.

There was a fair increase in the demand for dry goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, and cognate lines, and there was a fairly steady feeling all around. Groceries also are meeting with a freer demand and average firmer. In dried fruits and canned goods trading was somewhat restricted. Butter was steady. Cheese remained dull and easy. Dealers in anthracite coal report a better demand at the recent decline. Pig-iron is as dull as ever. The receipts of hay were pretty large and shipments light. There was a fair inquiry and prices were steady. Eggs were firm under reduced stocks, fresh selling at 14½@15c. Poultry was in liberal supply and easy, potatoes were plenty and dull at 40c, and broom-corn was steady at quotations. Hides and tallow were steady, and wool was firm at previous prices. Green fruits were fairly active, and whisky was steady at $1.12 for the raw spirits. Hops were quiet and firm at 30@32c for New York seedlings, new, and 20@25c for Pacific coast, while Wisconsin new were quoted at 18@25c.

A sad story of starvation in India went the rounds of the public and private wires yesterday. It is probably only the same old story. India resembles the United States in one respect—it is a big country. Otherwise the conditions are vastly different, though in that land they are improving in recent years, as lines of road communication permit the carriage of food from one part to another. In many parts of India the struggle to obtain food enough to sustain life is a fearful one, being only a little less fearful some years than in others. The surplus of food production in some sections there could very well be kept at home, and still the people of the whole country would not have too much to eat. The chances are, however, that the starvation in India this year will not materially interfere with wheat exports if prices in Europe are high enough to pay for the movement.

It may seem a little strange to bull corn and bear wheat at present prices, but some folks are doing it all the same.

Hutchinson sold calls Wednesday afternoon for nearly 1,000,000 bu corn, and paid one of them to Butler in the evening.

A London cable of yesterday stated that at a decline of 2s 6d from asking figures it might be possible to send some export orders. That is equal to a reduction of about 7½c per bu from present prices, for wheat in Chicago is judged necessary to an active trade. The sender of that message is probably an extremist. Nevertheless, there is no room to doubt that foreign buyers are oppressed by the apparent magnitude of the supply which awaits them. Their own wheat is being offered cheaply to millers, and American "sorts" are so much extra just now, though they may be wanted "in the sweet by and by."

A party in the wheat trade on the Pacific Slope says that the wheat crop there is the largest ever raised, and is being sold freely, as the farmers are poor. The recent panic took some $15,000,000 out of the people of that region, and they are obliged to sell their grain in order to raise money.

A fine frosty morning yesterday could scarcely have raised a greater flurry in corn than was excited by the buying pressure for cash lots, which sent the price up to a wonderful premium above the quotation for October. Yet it was a hot day.

"Actually," a shoot of grass was observed yesterday in one angle of what used to be the pork pit on 'Change, and would be so yet if there were any business doing in that direction. As Sir Boyle Roche might have remarked, it looks as if the grass-fed hog had come home to roost.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
September	$19.00	$.....@ 19.00	$19.00
Year	12.30	12.15 @ 12.25	12.15
January	12.45	.....@ 12.35	12.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
September	$ 7.47½	.....@ 7.45	$ 7.45
October	7.55	7.50 @ 7.55	7.50
November	7.50	7.42½@ 7.45	7.42½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$10.17½	$.....@.....	$10.17½
September	10.17½	.....@ 10.17½	10.17½
October	10.05	.....@ 10.05	10.05
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	79⅝	78⅝@ 79	78⅝
September	79¼	78⅝@ 79¼	78⅝
October	81⅛	80⅛@ 81	80⅛
November	82⅞	82 @ 82⅞	82
December	84⅛	83⅝@ 84⅛	83⅝
CORN.			
No. 2	53⅝	54⅛@ 54⅛	53⅝
September	53⅝	53⅜@ 54⅛	53⅝
October	50⅞	50⅞@ 51⅛	50⅞
November	45	44⅞@ 45⅛	45⅛
May	42⅝	42⅛@ 42⅝	42⅛
OATS.			
No. 2	25⅛		
September	25⅛	25⅛@ 25⅜	25⅛
October	25⅞	25⅞@ 25⅞	25⅞
Year	26⅛	26 @ 26⅛	26
May	29⅞	29⅞@ 30	29⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	$ 96⅛	$ 98⅜	$1.00⅜
No. 2 corn	48¼	47⅛	46¼
No. 2 oats	26⅝	26⅝	......
No. 2 rye	55⅞	57⅛	59
Pork	11.20	11.27½	......
Lard	8.05	8.05	......
Short ribs	6.27½	6.27½	......

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	8,185	7,328	7,301	8,297
Wheat, bu	97,286	119,258	182,655	102,558
Corn, bu	278,144	427,855	312,912	440,278
Oats, bu	142,387	245,080	93,449	159,696
Rye, bu	27,888	36,139	5,343	90,528
Barley, bu	19,424	18,888	6,520	7,351
Grass-seed, lbs	504,638	262,785	198,033	230,770
Flax-seeds, lbs	646,870	638,060	429,951	290,944
Broom-corn, lbs	....	25,000	25,574	16,205
Cured meats, lbs	164,900	327,550	1,352,781	1,729,410
Canned meats, cases	....	....	6,255	3,723
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	253,822	480,793
Beef, tcs	....	....	28	23
Beef, brls	....	80	348	581
Pork, brls	2	150	289	2,410
Lard, lbs	36,400	27,456	386,570	1,189,546
Cheese, lbs	77,300	210,848	144,550	66,675
Butter, lbs	157,606	217,940	165,670	182,027
Dressed hogs, No.	600	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	10,173	18,[illegible]26	4,825	6,267
Cattle, No.	8,729	8,424	2,739	3,072
Sheep, No.	2,176	4,273	120	2,015
Hides, lbs	109,885	117,712	254,210	122,650
Wool, lbs	170,280	246,119	260,122	117,[illegible]84
Coal, tons	12,339	12,468	4,417	1,683
Lumber, m feet	4,809	11,461	2,054	3,151
Shingles, m	1,800	6,325	....	1,000
Salt, brls	2,860	1,983	6,117	2,542

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	52	67	37	156
Spring wheat	43	27	17	87
Corn	122	..	305	427
Oats	116	..	59	175
Rye	35	..	13	48
Barley	2	16	12	30
Totals	370	110	443	923

Also 25,200 bu rejected corn by canal. Total about 550,000 bu. Inspected out: 165,181 bu wheat, 246,830 bu corn, 28,988 bu oats, 10,156 bu rye.

There was a fairly active inquiry for vessel room, which was scarcer. Rates were firm on the basis of 2⅛c for corn and 2⅜c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 22,000 bu wheat, 39,000 bu corn, and 48,000 bu oats.

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Sept. 4, bu.	Sept. 3, bu.	Sept. 2, bu.	Sept. 1, bu.
Chicago	97,286	183,572	91,707	140,103
Milwaukee	16,322	14,865	44,619	20,910
St. Louis	94,917	71,219	87,764	112,162
Toledo	105,000	125,000	100,000	86,000
Detroit	74,774	91,253	90,822	47,472
Kansas City	58,700	91,700	57,400	45,000
Baltimore	96,277	126,183	123,157	93,464
New York	170,000	164,525	308,523	340,100

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 182,655 bu; Milwaukee, 4,325 bu; St. Louis, 48,000 bu; Toledo, 180,000 bu; Detroit, 112,284 bu; Baltimore, 88,000 bu; New York, 122,337 bu.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—200 brls and 400 sacks springs at $3.95; 800 brls winters at $3.85 partly; 400 sacks low grades at $2.25@2.30; 300 sacks rye on private terms. Total equal to about 1,770 brls.

SPRING WHEAT—49 cars No. 2 at 78⅝@79c; 22 cars by sample at 68@73½c. Total about 35,000 bu.

CORN—60,000 bu and 76 cars No. 2 at 54¼c; 33 cars at 54⅜c; 23 cars special house at 54⅛c; 17 cars high mixed at 54⅛c; 11 cars at 54⅝c; 15,000 bu and 127 cars rejected at 50c; 191 cars and 13,000 bu by sample at 50@52c for rejected. Total about 350,000 bu.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—5 cars bran at $11.00@11.25; 8 cars middlings at $14.50@17.50; 1 car corn-meal at $19.50.

WINTER WHEAT—7 cars No. 2 red at 81⅝c; 25 cars at 81¾c; 24 cars No. 3 red at 71⅝c; 1 car at 71¾c; 3 cars rejected red at 60c; 41 cars by sample at 73@74c for No. 3 red. Total about 50,000 bu.

OATS—9 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅛@25⅜c; 168 cars by sample at 26@26⅛c for No. 2 and 29⅛@30½c for No. 2 white. Total about 187,000 bu.

BARLEY—1 car No. 2 at 65⅛c; 32 cars by sample at 35@63c, according to quality. Total about 25,000 bu.

MESS PORK—400 brls at $18.50.

LARD—325 tcs at $7.47½@7.55.

FAMILY PORK—20 brls at $16.25.

MEATS—50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10½c; 25,000 lbs dry salted shoulders on private terms; 75 brls beef hams on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Stocks are being gradually cleared of really choice brush, which is scarce and firm. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2½@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Fine goods were held with confidence. The less desirable grades were inclined to weakness, though there was no appreciable change in prices, the quotations remaining as before. Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do common to choice, 16@19c; dairy, choice, 14½@16c; dairy, fair to good, 13@14c; common grades, 9@12c; packing stock, 7@7½c; inferior, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Is still dull. Aside from a moderate local and Southern demand there is practically no movement. Prices are not specially firm. We quote: Young America, full cream, 11¼@11½c; full cream, cheddar, 9⅝@9⅞c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 9¾@10c; choice skimmed, 6@7c; skimmed, poor to good, 3@5c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—The old stocks that were holding back the market have been cleared away, and now the receipts are barely enough to supply the demand at 14@15c.

GREEN FRUITS—A fair trade was reported at quotations: Green apples, per brl, $1.00@2.50; lemons, $4.50@5.50; pears, Bartletts, per brl, $4.00@5.00; pears, California, per box, $3.25@3.50; peaches, per bu, 75c@$1.50; plums, California, per box, $2.00; Damsons, per bu, $2.50; grapes, Concords, 6@7c; Delawares, 10c; bananas, 50c@$1.50; watermelons, per 100, $10.00.

GROCERIES—Trade was reported fairly active, and prices were well supported all around. The leading staple articles, including sugar, coffees, and rice were firm. We quote: Coffees—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11½@13c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cutloaf, 7¼c; standard, granulated, 6⅞c; standard A, 6⅜c; extra C, 5¾@6⅛c; yellow, 4⅝@5⅜c. Rice—Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

HAY—Was steady with moderate receipts. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.50; No. 2 do, $9.00@10.00; mixed do, $8.50@9.00; upland prairie, $7.50@11.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.50; No. 2 do, $5.50@6.50.

HIDES—There was no change, the market being quiet and steady at quotations: Light green salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 12½@12¾c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were again quoted steady at the following prices: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 9¾c; 175 test, headlight, 14c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 9¾c; Michigan test, water white, 13½c; lard, extra, 60c; lard, No. 1, 50c; lard, No. 2, 47c; linseed, raw, 53c; linseed, boiled, 56c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 40@50c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 35c.

SEEDS—Flax was firm at $1.32 for cash, which was wanted to fill contracts. Timothy was steady at $1.32@1.34 for prime cash. Clover was nominal at $4.90@5.00 for prime.

TALLOW—Is steady at 6⅛@7c for city and 5¼@6½c for country.

WOOL—The feeling is firm and prices are well sustained. Bright wools from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa are quoted as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	27@29c	Fine light	18@19c
Medium	29@31c	Fine heavy	16@17c
Quarter blood	27@28c	Medium	22@23c
Coarse	24@25c	Quarter blood	20@21c
Cotted and rough	21@22c	Coarse	16@18c
		Cotted and rough	12@13c

Burry clip, 5@10c lower; black, 2@5c lower.

WHISKY—Was firm at $1.12 for the raw spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,652	9,004	290
Tuesday	5,194	9,834	2,319
Wednesday	8,473	10,173	2,176
Thursday	6,000	9,000	1,200
Total	27,319	37,911	5,985
Same time last week	24,075	54,047	7,986
Shipments—			
Monday	2,460	2,215	
Tuesday	1,765	2,678	417
Wednesday	2,138	4,285	120
Total	6,363	9,178	537

Sales of hogs to packers amounted to 5,750 head, and shippers took about 4,100, leaving 3,000 unsold and in speculators' hands.

Cholera hogs in considerable numbers continue to arrive at the Stock-Yards. They are bought by conscienceless rascals and slaughtered for city consumption. If these diseased animals do not find their way on to the blocks of the retail butchers it is because of the vigilance of the Health-Officers.

There was fair activity in the live-stock markets yesterday, and prices averaged a little stronger all around. The receipts of cattle were over 2,000 less than for Wednesday, and as there was a good general demand the pens were cleared at prices leaning a little in sellers' favor. Sales were at $2.25@7.00 for scrubs to choice shipping steers. Hogs were in good demand at fully previous prices. The best heavy reached $6.75 and the best light $6.60. Grass hogs were dull at $4.50@5.50. Sheep sold more freely than earlier in the week, and were firm.

CATTLE—With the receipts showing a decline of nearly 2,500 head, there was a firm general market. The demand for good to prime shipping steers again exceeded the supply, and for that class sellers found buyers willing to pay a small advance. Rough, thinnish lots were slow of sale, but, as the offerings of good cattle were short, an outlet was formed for anything that shippers could handle with any safety, and fully Wednesday's prices were realized. From $4.00@4.25 for poor grassers, sales ran up to $7.00 for choice. Adams, Eldridge & Jackson sold two loads of prime Illinois steers at $7.00. The average quality was only a little better than for the day before, and sales were largely at prices below $5.25.

There were buyers for all the native butchers' stuff offered, and at least as good prices as prevailed Wednesday. Cows sold at $2.25@5.25 for inferior to extra; bulls at $2.75@4.00, and common to fair little steers at $4.00@4.50. The two cows for which $5.25 was paid averaged 1,315 lbs.

The run of range cattle was much less than for the previous day, and the market regained what it then lost. There was an active movement and an early clearance at $3.75@4.40 for Texans and at $3.85@4.90 for Westerns.

Stockers did not sell quite as freely as heretofore and prices were weaker. Sales were at $3.25@4.20 for poor to good thrifty lots. Feeders were quoted at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	1,539	$7.00	10 feeders	939	$4.25
19	1,336	6.60	21 feeders	942	4.35
68	1,411	6.50	20 feeders	1,102	4.30
48	1,472	6.50	17 feeders	981	4.10
97	1,308	6.50	23 stockers	916	3.90
51	1,328	6.40	18 stockers	829	3.85
49	1,371	6.37½	12 stockers	785	3.65
52	1,315	6.35	23 stockers	649	3.60
52	1,352	6.20	14 stockers	973	4.20
17	1,321	5.87½	25 stockers	618	3.50
60	1,287	5.75	11 stockers	858	3.25
17	1,199	5.75	15 cows	988	4.12½
40	1,369	5.62½	23 cows	924	3.87½
17	1,394	5.60	14 cows	938	3.80
82	1,247	5.50	15 cows	991	3.50
35	1,204	5.30	23 cows	916	3.40
18	1,180	5.30	17 cows	917	2.50
14	1,262	5.12½	279 Wyoming	1,142	4.90
20	1,241	5.12½	40 Wyoming	1,315	4.85
17	1,180	5.10	30 Wyoming	1,156	4.00
16	1,206	5.10	350 Texans	988	4.00
26	1,071	5.00	329 Colo-Tex	1,030	4.25
36	1,216	5.00	191 Colo-Tex	1,022	4.60
16	1,320	4.90	312 Neb-Tex	1,036	4.50
42	1,152	4.80	333 Texans	981	4.00
20	1,167	4.75	306 Texans	1,059	4.40
38	1,137	4.70	22 Texans	838	4.00
22	1,100	4.60	175 Texans	947	4.00
62	1,164	4.60	116 Texans	893	4.00
22	1,144	4.50	112 Texans	933	4.00
20	1,098	4.50	46 Texans	921	4.00
21	1,078	4.40	68 Texans	869	3.95
21	1,067	4.40	67 Texans	803	3.75
17	1,064	4.35	142 Texans	849	4.85
20	1,102	4.30	183 Texans	863	4.90
16	1,074	4.30	181 Texans	885	4.90
18	1,060	4.00			

HOGS—There was but trifling change in any feature of the hog market. The supply did not show any improvement either in quality or quantity. Few prime hogs were offered, and they sold quick at strong Wednesday's figures, while the lower grades were slow at barely steady rates. Trading was at $5.65@6.60 for poor to best light, and at $5.70@6.75 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Grassers were wanted at $4.50@5.50. A large part of the 3,000 left over consisted of this class.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	288	$6.75	56	285	$6.35	59	178	$6.05
35	304	6.75	51	251	6.35	62	203	6.00
58	348	6.70	57	203	6.35	45	173	6.00
51	314	6.70	51	181	6.35	74	121	6.00
72	262	6.65	22	178	6.30	57	158	6.00
38	302	6.65	64	203	6.30	34	176	5.95
102	309	6.65	42	282	6.30	51	182	5.95
33	242	6.60	102	289	6.30	47	168	5.90
50	207	6.60	51	296	6.25	37	208	5.85
32	287	6.55	52	288	6.25	124	207	5.80
43	232	6.55	49	207	6.25	59	203	5.75
60	219	6.55	53	181	6.25	49	201	5.75
61	198	6.55	74	169	6.20	52	172	5.70
47	191	6.50	61	182	6.20	21	251	5.70
38	201	6.50	48	286	6.20	37	181	5.65
43	262	6.50	43	306	6.20	49	183	5.60
61	319	6.50	68	244	6.20	42	177	5.55
72	283	6.45	43	179	6.15	122	169	5.50
66	233	6.45	52	177	6.15	50	149	5.40
48	191	6.45	43	191	6.10	64	172	5.35
82	203	6.40	62	182	6.10	64	163	5.30
76	196	6.40	42	262	6.10	49	158	5.20
43	262	6.40	53	248	6.10	66	164	5.10
61	295	6.40	37	238	6.05	27	139	5.00
47	206	6.35						4.40

SHEEP—Prices were firm. There was not a very sharp demand, but the receipts fell away nearly one-half and sellers managed to get a trifle better prices for good sheep. Sales were at $2.50@4.25 for inferior to prime.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	94	$2.50	70	83	$3.75	90	112	$4.00
100	67	2.60	104	91	3.12½	29	103	4.00
36	91	2.87½	113	88	3.12½	54	98	4.00
106	78	3.10	133	88	3.50	222	81	4.00
85	101	3.50	100	81	3.75	28	105	4.25
100	97	3.50	100	99	3.87½			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, three carloads; no trading; dressed beef dull; 8@10c common to good native sides; 5½@7½c Texas; 7@8c Colorado; exports, 50 head live cattle, 900 quarters beef; American refrigerator beef quoted at Liverpool at 10½c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,400 head; dull; weak; poor to prime sheep, $2.75@5.25 per cwt, with bunch of picked wethers taken for exportation at $5.45; lambs, $4.25@5.75, with picked lots at $5.87½@6.00; dressed mutton dull at $6.00@8.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; live hogs quiet at $5.80@6.60 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 2,100 head; high grade corn fed natives and best Texans active and strong, poor grades slower; exports, $6.30@6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.85@6.25; common to medium, $4.50@5.50; Colorado steers, $4.00@4.75; wintered Texans, 1,100 to 1,150 lbs, $5.55; grass Texans, $3.50@4.50; bulk of sales at $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; good muttons wanted, other grades dull; fair to choice, $2.75@3.75; common, $1.75@2.50; lambs, $3.00@4.25; Texans, $2.00@3.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 835 head; natives steady; Texans closed 5c higher; exports, $6.00@6.25; good to choice shipping, $5.50@5.75; common to fair, $5.00@5.25; feeders, $4.00@4.75; grass Texas steers, $3.25@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; weaker and 5@10c lower; lots of 200 to 305 lbs, $5.90@6.25, mainly at $6.00@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; steady; fair to good, $3.00@3.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; receipts, 1,197 head; shipments, 845 head.

HOGS—Fair market; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,500 head; Philadelphias, $6.40@6.60; Baltimores, $6.15@6.25; Yorkers, $5.75@6.00; grassers, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Nothing doing; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 800 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s@7s 3d; spring, 6s 11d@7s; California, 7s@7s 2d; club, 7s 4d@7s 8d. Corn—New, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—3 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime western steady at 39s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 24s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed firm at 5s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—3 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western steady at 39s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 24s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Mixed new firm at 5s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—3 p. m.—COTTON—In good demand; prices unchanged; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 77s. Beef—Extra India mess, 100s; American lard, 40s; cheese, fine American, 51s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 42s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 9d.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 3.—COFFEE—Good firsts, 4,900 reis 10 kilos; receipts for the week, 128,000 bags; shipments to the United States, 36,000; sales, 88,000; stock, 190,000.

SANTOS, Sept. 3.—COFFEE—Receipts for the week, 30,000 bags; sales, 30,000; stock, 170,000.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Sept. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat, steadily held; corn firmer, at 5s 4½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; American red winter, 35s; California, 38s 6d. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn steady. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 710,000 qrs; corn, 30,000 qrs. Weather in England, some rain. Final calculations represent excess of French and British wheat crops, balanced by deficiency in stock compared with last year. Production by all countries about balanced by requirements.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat met with a moderate call for early delivery in good part for export, at, however, easier prices, graded stock yielding for the day about ¼@½c a bu and closing barely steady on more liberal offerings; and in futures, No. 2 red drifted to a lower range, losing for the day on the September deliveries ⅛c, October ⅜c, November and December ⅝c, and January ⅜c a bu, on a comparatively tame speculative movement, leaving off more firmly; the very latest advices by cable were deemed rather more stimulating; spring dull and irregular. Sales: No 1 red, in elevator, 99c; No. 2 red 90¾@91c in elevator, 91c free on board, and 91½@92¼c afloat, closing at 90¾c in elevator and at 91¾c afloat, with do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat quoted at 88c bid and up to 89½@90c asked, and No. 2 Chicago spring afloat quoted at 88c bid. No. 2 red futures: September 90¾@91c, closing 90¾c; October 91¼@92c, closing 91¾c; November 93@93⅝c, closing 93¼c; December 95@95⅝c, closing 95¼c; January 96¾@97¼c, closing 96¾c; February, closing 98¼c; March $1.00, closing $1.00; April $1.01¼@1.01⅜, closing $1.01¼; May $1.01⅜, closing $1.01⅜. Corn further advanced, on prompt deliveries, which, however, were necessarily extremely dull from the extraordinary scarcity of stock, and, in futures No. 2 gained for the day on the September deliveries ⅜c, October 1c, November ⅛c, and December ⅞c a bu, closing steadily. Sales: No. 2 afloat, 70c; No. 2 white quoted at 73@74c; No. 2 futures: September 63¾@64c, closing 63¾c; October 62½@62⅞c, closing 62½c; November 60¾@61¼c, closing 61¼c; December 56⅝c, closing 56⅝c. Oats—No. 2 futures hardened for September, and yielded on October and November deliveries ⅛c per bu. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator, 44c asked; No. 2 white in elevator, 37½c, closing at 37½c; No. 2 in store and elevator at 33¾@34c, closing at 33¾c, and delivered free on board 35½c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at 32½@33½c, by rail and canal; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 35¼@35½c. No. 2 futures: September, 32½@32⅝c, closing 32⅝c; October, 32¾@32⅞c, closing 32⅞c; November 33¼@33⅜c, closing at 33¼c. Rye in some demand at about steady prices, with prime Western in elevator quoted at 65c bid and 66@66½c asked; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, sold at 63½c; do, Canada, in bond, nominal at 70@71c. Barley and malt without further business reported and quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active and unsettled, generally showing an easier range of quotations. Pork very dull for early delivery at barely steady prices; new mess, $18.00@18.25; old lots of family mess, $18.00; clear backs, $19.25; and extra prime, $15.75@16.00 for inspected. Cut meats further receded in price on a moderate movement; pickled bellies in bulk sold at 9¼@9¾c, as to averages; do 12-lb averages in hhds, 10½c; do light averages, 10c; pickled shoulders, 7½c; smoked shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 12¼@12½c; smoked hams, 14@14½c; fresh hams, 12c. Bacon neglected and nominal. Western steam lard in slack request for early delivery, with contract grade at the close $7.85@7.90. Futures: September and October $7.78@7.79, closing $7.78; November closing $7.67; December $7.68@7.70, closing $7.68; year closing $7.65; January $7.74@7.76, closing $7.74; February $7.80@7.82, closing $7.80.

TALLOW—In demand and steady, with choice city at 6⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw in moderate request and firmer, closing at 4¾@5c for fair to good refining muscovado; centrifugal sold at 5⅝c, Porto Rico at 5c. Refined again quoted a trifle firmer and in good demand, especially low grades of soft, with cut loaf and crushed at 7¼c; standard A at 6 3-16c; yellow extra C at 5¼@5⅜c; C at 4⅞@5⅛c; yellow at 4¼@4⅝c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Of the contracts by the steam-packets on berth were: Glasgow—Hence, grain, at 3d. Avonmouth—Grain on private terms, and wheat, from store, at 3¼d. Antwerp—Grain at 3d, a further sharp decline; lard, local, at 17s 6d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Steady; futures steady; September, 10.75c; October, 10.56c; November, 10.46c; December, 10.50c; January, 10.61c; February, 10.72c; March, 10.84c; April, 10.96c; May, 11.07c; June, 11.18c.

FLOUR—Weak; super State and Western, $2.40@3.00; common to good extra, $3.00@3.50; good to choice, $3.55@5.90; white wheat extra, $5.50@5.90; extra Ohio, $3.00@6.00; St. Louis, $3.10@6.00.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot, fair; Rio steady; options 5 points dull and lower; Rio No. 7, spot, 8.65c; sales, 7,000 bags Rio No. 7; October, 8.35c; November, 8.30c; December, 8.35c; January quoted at 8.30@8.35c; February, 8.40; March, 8.40@8.50c. Rice steady, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 87¾c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady.

EGGS—Western fresh, demand fair and market firm at 18c.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand at 8@23½c. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,620 brls; wheat, 170,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 42,750 bu; rye, 8,450 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 5,632 brls; wheat, 122,337 bu; corn, 6,108 bu; oats, 200 bu; rye, 18,443 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and unchanged; high-mixed, 68@69c; steamer yellow and No. 2 mixed, 66c; steamer mixed, 64½c; no grade, 61@63c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 white, 41@43c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; new mixed, 34@36c. On the call, September No. 2 white oats sold at 40c, October at 37½c, and year at 37½c. Sales, 13,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and easy; new winter, $4.37½@5.00; winter patents, $5.25@5.65; spring patents, $5.25@6.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; extra prime, $16.00; mess, $18.00. Lard steady at 8½c. Hams, 13c. Live hogs, 7c; dressed hogs, 8@8½c. Beef steady; extra mess, $11.00@11.50; plate, $12.00@12.50; extra plate, $13.00@13.50. Fresh beef quiet; steers, 8@10c; hinds, 10@12½c; fores, 6@7½c.

BUTTER—Steady, with choice creamery selling freely; creamery, 20@22c; extra, 23c; imitation, 15@18c; ladle, 12@14c; Western dairy, 15@17c; Northern, 17@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,800 brls, 4,337 sacks; corn, 13,155 bu; oats, 51,540 bu; wheat, 1,500 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were lower but active. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, 82½c; September, 82½c; October, 83c; No. 2 hard, September, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, September, 70c. Receipts—Wheat, 87,185 bu; corn, 3,979 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 47,340 bu. In store—Wheat, 232,187 bu; oats, 7,570 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; fairly active for near-by months; No. 2 red, 81½c cash; 81c September; 83¼c October; 85⅛@85⅜c November; No. 3 red, 72½c. Corn steady; very slow; 47½c cash; 47c November; 37½c year; 39½@39⅝c May. Oats firmer and inactive; 25⅞c cash; 25¾c September; 30c May. Rye dull at 50½c. Barley—Nothing doing.

LEAD—Dull at $3.35.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 12@12½c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.28.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.40.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; only job trade. Pork—$17.50@18.00. Bulk meats—Long clears, $10.00; short ribs, $10.10; short clears, $10.40. Bacon—Long clears, 10½c; short ribs, 11c; short clears, 11¼@11½c. Lard—$7.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 93,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; 82¾c October; 85¼c November; 89½c May. Corn quiet; 47¼c October; 47½c year; 39½c May. Oats very slow; 25½c September.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 4.—GRAIN—Oats, Texas, higher; 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and quiet; $18.00. Lard lower; tierce refined, 7½c; keg, 8½c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, lower, $7.30. Bacon in fair demand; sides, lower; long clear, 11½c; clear rib, 11½c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canvassed firmer, 15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand, steady, and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady, with a good demand, unchanged.

BRAN—Lower, quiet; 72½@75c.

Others unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—FLOUR—Steady, except decline of 20c on Western super.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; closing dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, 89½@89¾c; September, 89¼@89½c; October, 89¾@89⅞c; November, 91½@91⅝c; December, 92¾@93¼c. Corn—Western, nominal; Western mixed, year, 53¼@53½c. Oats—Steady and in fair demand; white, 33@35c; mixed, 30@32c; Pennsylvania, 30@34c. Rye quiet at 58@60c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.18@1.19.

Others unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,982 brls; wheat, 97,000 bu; corn, 800 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 471,000 bu; corn, 5,600 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; fair export demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 78c; September, 78c; October, 79½c; November, 81½c. Corn weaker; No. 2, 54¼@54½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 29½c delivered. Rye scarce; No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 52c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, September, 62c; October, 61c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.25 cash and September; $17.25 October. Lard—Prime steam, $7.47½ cash and September; $7.55 October. Sweet pickled hams firm at 12@12½c.

HOGS—Weaker; $5.25@5.50.

BUTTER—Firm; choice creamery, 20@22c; fair to good, 17@19c; best dairy, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Steady; best new cream, 9¼@10c; fair to good, 8@9c.

EGGS—Steady; 13@13½c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,500 bu; barley, 2,300 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, new, 89½c; No. 2 red, September, 87@89c; October, 89½@90c; November, 91¾@92¼c; December, 93¾@94¼c. Corn—Options shade stronger; car-lots weak; steamer mixed, 62c; sail yellow, 65c; sail mixed, September, 61¼@62c; October, 61@62c; November, 58@59c; December, 53½@56c. Oats dull; rejected white, 29½@31c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 white, 35½@36c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. New mess pork, $18.00. Hams—Smoked, 15@15½c. Lard steady; steam, $8.00.

BUTTER—Firm, fairly active; creamery extras, 23@24c.

EGGS—In moderate demand; extras, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Dull; Ohio fair to prime, 6@10½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Heavy; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 80@81c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 53½@54½c. Oats easier; 28@29½c. Rye stronger; 50@56½c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $18.25@18.50. Lard in fair demand; $7.50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 6½c; short ribs, 10½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c; short ribs, 11¼c; short clear, 11½c.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady; common and light, $4.25@6.15; packing and butchers', $5.00@6.60; receipts, 1,440 head; shipments, 1,160 head.

EGGS—Dull and lower, 13½@14c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

Toledo, O., Sept. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easy; No. 2 cash or September, 82½c; October, 83¾c; November, 85¼c; No. 2 soft, 85c; No. 3 do, 80@80½c; No. 3 red, 73½c. Corn dull but steady; No. 2 cash or September, 55c; October, 55c bid. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, 84c; No. 2 do, 80c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 82c; October, 83½c; November, 84½c asked; No. 2 soft, 84½c; No. 3 do, 80c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, cash, 55½c bid, 56c asked; September, 55½c asked; October, 54½c asked. Oats quiet; No. 2, cash and September, 27c asked. Clover—Prime medium, $4.90 offered.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 180,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat, receipts, 7,557 bu; weak at 87½c cash and September; 84½c October; No. 2 red, 84½c cash and September; 85c October; No. 3 red, 78½c. Corn—No. 2, 55c asked. Oats—No. 2 white, 30c bid; No. 2, 26½c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 4.—Cotton—Future deliveries continue quiet and show usual fluctuations. At first there was an advance of .05@.07c, but prices fell back to nearly last evening's quotations. Futures closed barely steady. September .02c, others .03@.04c higher than yesterday.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—Cotton—Weekly cotton statement: Sales of the week, 63,000 bales; American, 41,000; speculators took, 5,600; of which exporters took 3,800; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 4,700; actual exports, 5,300; total receipts, 27,000; American, 16,000; total stock, 700,000; American, 419,000; amount afloat, 59,000; American, 19,000.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 4.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 935 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,960; sales, 730; stock, 2,100.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 4.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 41 bales; gross, 96; sales, 200; stock, 12,204.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.—Cotton—Nominally unchanged; middling, 10¾c; sales, none; receipts, 1 bales; shipments, none; stock, 1,448.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Petroleum—Active, but weak and lower; opened 90½c, advanced 90¾c, declined, closed 87¾c.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 4.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 90½c; highest, 90¾c; lowest, 87½c; closed at 87¾c; sales, 4,733,000; clearances, 11,162,000; runs, 66,127; shipments, 64,440; charters, 70,476. Oil City Oil-Exchange stock, $425 bid, $440 asked.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 4.—Whisky—Steady at $1.10.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.—Whisky—Steady at $1.10.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 4.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4.—Turpentine—Firm at 28c.

BACHELOR'S HALL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The following spicy little poem, written many years ago by John Finley of Richmond, Ind., was quite popular at the time, and will bear republishing for the benefit of the many noble Irishmen who are determined that the White House shall not be turned into a "Bachelor's Hall." X.

BACHELOR'S HALL.

Bachelor's Hall! What a quare-looking place it is!
Kape me from sich all the days of my life!
Sure, but think what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Niver at all to be gettin' a wife.

See the ould bachelor, gloomy and sad enough,
Placing his tay-kittle over the fire;
Soon it tips over—Saint Patrick! he's mad enough
(If he were present) to fight with the Squire.

Then like a hog in a mortar-bed wallowing,
Awkward enough, see him knading his dough.
Troth! if the bread he could ate without swallowing,
How it would favor his palate, you know!

His dish-cloth is missing—the pigs are devouring it;
In the pursuit he has battered his shin.
A plate wanted washing—Grimalkin is scouring it;
Tunder and turf! what a pickle he's in.

His meal being over, the table's left setting so;
Dishes, take care of yourselves, if you can;
But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so;
Och! let him alone for a baste of a man!

Pots, dishes, pans, and sich greasy commodities,
Ashes and praty-skins kiver the floor;
His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities—
Things that had never been neighbors before.

Late in the night then he goes to bed shiverin';
Niver a bit is the bed made at all;
He crapes like a terrapin under the kiveris'
Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

A MEDICAL PANIC.

The French Society of Medicine lately received a box from Toulon containing dried cholera bacilli. It was followed by its scientific owner, who was about to give an explanatory lecture upon cholera. When, however, this gentleman arose and began to undo his bundle the members grew so visibly nervous that they could not help laughing at each other, and the man from Toulon had to postpone his recital.

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